

A SHORT
ACCOUNT
OF THE
MALIGNANT FEVER,
LATELY PREVALENT IN
PHILADELPHIA;
WITH A STATEMENT OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
THAT TOOK PLACE ON THE SUBJECT IN DIFFERENT
PARTS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
ACCOUNTS

OF THE

Plague in London and Marseilles;

AND A LIST OF THE DEAD,

From August 1, to the middle of December, 1793.

BY MATHEW CAREY.

FOURTH EDITION, IMPROVED.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY THE AUTHOR.

January 16, 1794.



To the American Philosophical Society.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH due deference, I presume to dedicate to you the following pages, in which I have endeavoured to give as faithful an account as possible, of the dreadful calamity we have just experienced.

I am, gentlemen,

With esteem,

Your obedt. humble servant,

MATHEW CAREY.

NUMBER XLVII.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit—

(L. S.) **B**E it remembered, that on the thirteenth day of November, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the united states of America, Mathew Carey, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit :

“ A short account of the malignant fever lately prevalent in Philadelphia, with a statement of the proceedings that took place on the subject in different parts of the united states. By Mathew Carey.”
In conformity to the act of the congress of the united states, intituled, “ An act for the encouragement of learning ; by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.”

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of
the district of Pennsylvania.

P R E F A C E

T O T H E

F I R S T E D I T I O N .

Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1793.

THE favourable reception given to the imperfect account of the fever which I lately published, and the particular desire of some of my friends, have induced me to undertake a more satisfactory history of it, in order to collect together, while facts are recent, as many of the most interesting occurrences as I could, for the information of the public.

I have not attempted any embellishment or ornament of style; but have merely aimed at telling plain facts in plain language. I have taken every precaution to arrive at the truth; and hope the errors in the account, will not be found numerous.

For the desultory plan of some part of the pamphlet, I have to offer the following apology; many of the circumstances and reflexions towards the conclusion, which would have come with more propriety in the beginning, did not occur, until some of the first half sheets were not only written, but printed, I had no choice, therefore, but either to omit them, or place them somewhat out of order. I preferred the latter.

Most of the facts mentioned have fallen under my own observation. Those of a different description I have been assiduous to collect from every person of credibility, possessed of information.

Desirous of having this account correct and complete, I have printed off but a small number of copies of the present edition: and shall esteem myself most particularly obliged to any person who will be so

kind to point out errors, to be corrected in, or suggest facts, to be added to, a new edition, which I propose to put to press very soon, and which will, I hope, be found more ample than the present one.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

November 23, 1793.

WHEN I published the first edition of this pamphlet, it was my intention to have greatly enlarged it for a second one, and to have new modelled it, so as to preserve a connexion between its several parts, in which it is extremely deficient. But its speedy sale, and the demand for more copies, renders it impossible for me to do more, at present, than make such corrections as the kindness of a few friends has led them to point out.

In giving an account of the proceedings that took place on the subject of the disorder, throughout the union, I have suppressed many a harsh comment, which was forcing itself on me; from the reflexion, that in similar circumstances we might perhaps have been equally severe. And to perpetuate animosities is performing a very unfriendly office. They are easily generated; but their extinction is a work of time and difficulty. Let us, therefore, (especially when we "hold the mirror up to nature" at home,) not only forgive, but even forget, if possible, all the unpleasant treatment our citizens have experienced.

I have heard more than one person object to the account of the shocking circumstances that occurred in Philadelphia, as portraying the manners of the people in an unfavourable light. If that be the case, the fault is not mine. I am conscious I have not exaggerated the matter. But I do not conceive it can have that effect; for it would be as unjust and injudicious to draw the character of Philadelphia from the proceedings of a period of horror and affright, when all the "mild charities of social life" were suppressed by regard for

self, as to stamp eternal infamy on a nation for the atrocities perpetrated in times of civil broils, when all the "angry passions" are roused into dreadful and ferocious activity.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

November 30, 1793.

THIS pamphlet comes before the public a third time, and, in some measure, in a new form. I have reduced it to as methodical a state, as in my power, but not as much so as I could wish, nor, I fear, as the reader may expect. To one merit only do I lay claim in the compilation; that is, of having meant well. If, on a fair perusal, the candid allow me that, I am satisfied to have the execution censured with all the severity of which criticism is capable. However, I beg leave to inform the reader, that this day ends one month, since the writing of the pamphlet commenced. I know that the shortness of the time employed is no justification of a bad performance; but it may somewhat extenuate the defects of a middling one.

I have found several objections made to parts of it. Most of them I have removed. Some few, resting on the sentiments of individuals, directly contrary to my own judgment, I have passed over. For until my reason is convinced, I cannot change my opinion for that of any person whatever.

To those gentlemen who have been so kind to furnish me with facts to enlarge and improve the work, I profess myself under great obligations. I request them to continue their kindness; as, if public favour should give this trifle a fourth edition, I shall add all that may be communicated in the interim; otherwise I shall probably publish separately what may be worthy of the public eye.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

Jan. 16, 1794.

THE uncommon degree of favour which this pamphlet has experienced, has impressed me with lively sentiments of gratitude. As the only proper return in my power, I have, in each successive edition, used every endeavour to improve it.

In the number of victims to the late calamity, there were many strangers,—among whom were probably some, by whose death, estates have fallen to heirs at a distance. It being, therefore, of great importance to extend and improve the list of the dead, and to remedy the extreme inaccuracy of the sextons' returns, I employed suitable persons to go thro' the city and liberties, and make enquiry at every house, without exception, for the names and occupations of the dead. The disobliging temper of some, and the fears of others, that an improper use would be made of the information they could have given, have in various instances defeated my purpose. Imperfect as the list still remains, I hope it will be found useful in removing anxious doubts, and conveying to persons in different countries, the melancholy information of the decease of relatives, which, but for such a channel of communication, would in many cases be difficult, if not impossible to acquire for years to come.

To the present edition, I have added a short account of the plague at London, and at Marseilles. On a comparison, the reader will be struck with astonishment, at the extraordinary similarity between many of the leading and most important circumstances that occurred in those two places, and the events of September and October, 1793, in Philadelphia.

A SHORT ACCOUNT, &c.

Chap. I. State of Philadelphia previous to the appearance of the malignant fever—with a few observations on some of the probable consequences of that calamity.

BEFORE I enter on the consideration of this disorder, it may not be improper to offer a few introductory remarks on the situation of Philadelphia previous to its commencement, which will reflect light on some of the circumstances mentioned in the course of the narrative.

The manufactures, trade, and commerce of this city had, for a considerable time, been improving and extending with great rapidity. From the period of the adoption of the federal government, at which time America was at the lowest ebb of distress, her situation had progressively become more and more prosperous. Confidence, formerly banished, was universally restored. Property of every kind, rose to, and in some instances beyond its real value: and a few revolving years exhibited the interesting spectacle of a young country, with a new form of government, emerging from a state which approached very near to anarchy, and acquiring all the stability and nerve of the best-toned and oldest nations.

In this prosperity, which revived the almost-extinguished hopes of four millions of people, Philadelphia participated in an eminent degree. Numbers of new houses, in almost every street, built in a very neat, elegant stile, adorned, at the same time that they greatly enlarged, the city. Its population was extending fast. House rent had risen to an extravagant height; it was in many cases double, and in some

treble what it had been a year or two before ; and, as is generally the case, when a city is advancing in prosperity, it far exceeded the real increase of trade. The number of applicants for houses, exceeding the number of houses to be let, one bid over another ; and affairs were in such a situation, that many people, though they had a tolerable run of business, could hardly do more than clear their rents, and were, literally, toiling for their landlords alone*. Luxury, the usual, and perhaps inevitable concomitant of prosperity, was gaining ground in a manner very alarming to those who considered how far the virtue, the liberty, and the happiness of a nation depend on its temperance and sober manners.—Many of our citizens had been, for some time, in the imprudent habit of regulating their expenses by prospects formed in sanguine hours, when every probability was caught at as a certainty, not by their actual profits, or income. The number of coaches, coachees, chairs, &c. lately set up by men in the middle rank of life, is hardly credible. Not to enter into a minute detail, let it suffice to remark, that extravagance, in various forms, was gradually eradicating the plain and wholesome habits of the city. And although it were presumption to attempt to scan the decrees of heaven, yet few, I believe, will pretend to deny, that something was wanting to humble the pride of a city, which was running on in full career, to the goal of prodigality and dissipation.

However, from November 1792, to the end of last June, the difficulties of Philadelphia were extreme. The establishment of the bank of Pennsylvania, in embryo for the most part of that time, had arrested in the two other banks such a quantity of the circulating specie, as embarrassed almost every kind of business ; to this was added the distress arising from the very numerous failures in England, which had

* The distress arising from this source, was perhaps the only exception to the general observation of the flourishing situation of Philadelphia.

extremely harrassed several of our capital merchants. During this period, many men experienced as great difficulties as were ever known in this city*. But the commencement, in July, of the operations of the bank of Pennsylvania, conducted on the most generous and enlarged principles, placed business on its former favourable footing. Every man looked forward to this fall as likely to produce a vast extension of trade. But how fleeting are all human views! how uncertain all plans founded on earthly appearances! All these flattering prospects vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision."

In July, arrived the unfortunate fugitives from Cape François. And on this occasion, the liberality of Philadelphia was displayed in a most respectable point of light. Nearly 12,000 dollars were in a few days collected for their relief. Little, alas! did many of the contributors, then in easy circumstances, imagine, that a few weeks would leave their wives and children dependent on public charity, as has since unfortunately happened. An awful instance of the rapid and warning vicissitudes of affairs on this transitory stage.

About this time, this destroying scourge, the malignant fever, crept in among us, and nipped in the bud the fairest blossoms that imagination could form. And oh! what a dreadful contrast has since taken place! Many women, then in the lap of ease and contentment, are bereft of beloved husbands, and left with numerous families of children to maintain, unqualified for the arduous task—many orphans are destitute of parents to foster and protect them—many entire families are swept away, without leaving "a trace behind"—many of our first commercial houses are totally dissolved, by the death of the parties, and

* It is with great pleasure, I embrace this opportunity of declaring, that the very liberal conduct of the bank of the united states, at this trying season, was the means of saving many a deserving and industrious man from ruin. No similar institution was ever conducted on a more favourable, and at the same time prudent plan, than this bank adopted at the time here mentioned.

their affairs are necessarily left in so deranged a state, that the losses and distresses which must take place, are beyond estimation. The protests of notes for a few weeks past, have exceeded all former examples; for a great proportion of the merchants and traders having left the city, and been totally unable, from the stagnation of business, and diversion of all their expected resources, to make any provision for payment, most of their notes have been protested, as they became due*.

For these prefatory observations I hope I shall be pardoned. I now proceed to the melancholy subject I have undertaken. May I be enabled to do it justice; and lay before the reader a complete and correct account of the most awful visitation that ever occurred in America. At first view, it would appear that Philadelphia alone felt the scourge; but its effects have spread in almost every direction through a great portion of the union. Many parts of Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, exclusive of the back settlements of Pennsylvania, drew their supplies, if not wholly, at least principally, from Philadelphia, which was of course the mart whither they sent their produce. Cut off from this quarter, their merchants have had to seek out other markets, which being unprepared for such an increased demand, their supplies have been imperfect; and, owing to the briskness of the sales, the prices have been, naturally enough, very considerably enhanced. Besides, they went to places in which their credit was not established—and had in most cases to advance cash. And many country dealers have had no opportunity of sending their produce to market, which has consequently remained unsold. Business, therefore, has languished in many parts of the union; and it is

* The bank of the united states, on the 13th of October, passed a resolve, empowering the cashier to renew all discounted notes, when the same drawers and indorsers were offered, and declaring that no notes should be protested, when the indorsers bound themselves in writing, to be accountable in the same manner as in cases of protest.

probable, that, considering the matter merely in a commercial point of light, the shock caused by the fever, has been felt to the southern extremity of the united states.

CHAP. II.—*Symptoms—a slight sketch of the mode of treatment.*

“THE symptoms which characterised the first stage of the fever, were, in the greatest number of cases, after a chilly fit of some duration, a quick, tense pulse—hot skin—pain in the head, back, and limbs—flushed countenance—inflamed eye—moist tongue—oppression and sense of soreness at the stomach, especially upon pressure—frequent sick qualms, and retchings to vomit, without discharging any thing, except the contents last taken into the stomach—costiveness, &c. And when stools were procured, the first generally showed a defect of bile, or an obstruction to its entrance into the intestines. But brisk purges generally altered this appearance.

“These symptoms generally continued with more or less violence from one to three, four, or even five days; and then gradually abating, left the patient free from every complaint, except general debility. On the febrile symptoms suddenly subsiding, they were immediately succeeded by a yellow tinge in the opaque cornea, or whites of the eyes—an increased oppression at the præcordia—a constant puking of every thing taken into the stomach, with much straining, accompanied with a hoarse hollow noise.

“If these symptoms were not soon relieved, a vomiting of matter, resembling coffee grounds in colour and consistence, commonly called the black vomit, sometimes accompanied with, or succeeded by hæmorrhages from the nose, fauces, gums, and other parts of the body—a yellowish purple colour, and putrescent appearance of the whole body, hiccup, agitations, deep and distressed sighing, comatose delirium, and finally death. When the disease proved fatal, it was generally between the fifth and eighth days.

" This was the most usual progress of this formidable disease, through its several stages. There were, however, very considerable variations in the symptoms, as well as in the duration of its different stages, according to the constitution and temperament of the patient, the state of the weather, the manner of treatment, &c.

" In some cases, signs of putrescency appeared at the beginning, or before the end of the third day. In these, the black vomiting, which was generally a mortal symptom, and universal yellowness, appeared early. In these cases, also, a low delirium, and great prostration of strength, were constant symptoms, and coma came on very speedily.

" In some, the symptoms inclined more to the nervous than the inflammatory type. In these, the jaundice colour of the eye and skin, and the black vomiting, were more rare. But in the majority of cases, particularly after the nights became sensibly cooler, all the symptoms indicated violent irritation and inflammatory diathesis. In these cases the skin was always dry, and the remissions very obscure.

" The febrile symptoms, however, as has been already observed, either gave way on the third, fourth, or fifth day, and then the patient recovered; or they were soon after succeeded by a different, but much more dangerous train of symptoms, by debility, low pulse, cold skin, (which assumed a tawny colour, mixed with purple) black vomiting, hæmorrhages, hiccup, anxiety, restlessness, coma, &c. Many, who survived the eighth day, though apparently out of danger, died suddenly in consequence of an hæmorrhage*."

This disorder having been new to nearly all our physicians, it is not surprising, although it has been exceedingly fatal, that there arose such a discordance of sentiment on the proper mode of treatment, and even with respect to its name. Dr. Rush has acknow-

* For this account of the symptoms of the disorder I am indebted to the kindness of dr. Currie, from whose letter to dr. Senter, it is extracted.

ledged, with a candour that does him honour, that in the commencement, he so far mistook the nature of the disorder, that in his early essays, having depended on gentle purges of salts to purify the bowels of his patients, they all died. He then tried the mode of treatment adopted in the West Indies, viz. bark, wine, laudanum, and the cold bath, and failed in three cases out of four. Afterwards he had recourse to strong purges of calomel and jalap, and to bleeding, which he found attended with singular success.

The honour of the first essay of mercury in this disorder, is by many ascribed to dr. Hodge and dr. Carson, who are said to have employed it a week before dr. Rush. On this point I cannot pretend to decide. But whoever was the first to introduce it, one thing is certain, that its efficacy was great, and rescued many from death. I have known, however, some persons, who, I have every reason to believe, fell sacrifices to the great reputation this medicine acquired; for in several cases it was administered to persons of a previous lax habit, and brought on a speedy dissolution.

I am credibly informed that the demand for purges of calomel and jalap, was so great, that some of the apothecaries could not mix up every dose in detail; but mixed a large quantity of each, in the ordered proportions; and afterwards divided it into doses; by which means, it often happened that one patient had a much larger portion of calomel, and another of jalap, than was intended by the doctors. The fatal consequences of this may be easily conceived.

An intelligent citizen, who has highly distinguished himself by his attention to the sick, says, that he found the disorder generally come on with costiveness; and unless that was removed within the first twelve hours, he hardly knew any person to recover; on the contrary, he says, as few died, on whom the cathartics operated within that time.

The efficacy of bleeding, in all cases not attended with putridity, was great. The quantity of blood taken was in many cases astonishing. Dr. Griffiths was

bled seven times in five days, and appears to ascribe his recovery principally to that operation. Dr. Mease, in five days, lost seventy-two ounces of blood, by which he was recovered when at the lowest stage of the disorder. Many others were bled still more, and are now as well as ever they were.

Dr. Rush and dr. Wistar have spoken very favourably of the salutary effects of cold air, and cool drinks, in this disorder. The latter says, that he found more benefit from cold air, than from any other remedy. He lay delirious, and in severe pain, between a window and door, the former of which was open. The wind suddenly changed, and blew full upon him, cold and raw. Its effects were so grateful, that he soon recovered from his delirium—his pain left him—in an hour he became perfectly reasonable—and his fever abated.

A respectable citizen who had the fever himself, and likewise watched its effects on eleven of his family, who recovered from it, has informed me, that a removal of the sick from a close, warm room to one a few degrees cooler, which practice he employed several times daily, produced a most extraordinary and favourable change in their appearance, in their pulse, and in their spirits.

CHAP. III.—*First alarm in Philadelphia. Flight of the citizens. Guardians of the poor borne down with labour.*

IT was some time before the disorder attracted public notice. It had in the mean while swept off many persons. The first death that was a subject of general conversation, was that of Peter Aston, on the 19th of August, after a few days illness. Mrs. Lemaigre's, on the day following, and Thomas Miller's, on the 25th, with those of some others, after a short sickness, spread an universal terror.

The removals from Philadelphia began about the 25th or 26th of this month: and so great was the general terror, that for some weeks, carts, waggons, coaches, and chairs, were almost constantly transport-

ing families and furniture to the country in every direction. Many people shut up their houses wholly; others left servants to take care of them. Business then became extremely dull. Mechanics and artists were unemployed; and the streets wore the appearance of gloom and melancholy.

The first official notice taken of the disorder, was on the 22d of August, on which day the mayor of Philadelphia, Matthew Clarkson, esq. wrote to the city commissioners, and after acquainting them with the state of the city, gave them the most peremptory orders, to have the streets properly cleansed and purified by the scavengers; and all the filth immediately hauled away. These orders were repeated on the 27th, and similar ones given to the clerks of the market.

The 26th of the same month, the college of physicians had a meeting, at which they took into consideration the nature of the disorder, and the means of prevention and of cure. They published an address to the citizens, signed by the president and secretary, recommending to avoid all unnecessary intercourse with the infected; to place marks on the doors or windows where they were; to pay great attention to cleanliness and airing the rooms of the sick; to provide a large and airy hospital in the neighbourhood of the city for their reception; to put a stop to the tolling of the bells; to bury those who died of the disorder in carriages and as privately as possible; to keep the streets and wharves clean; to avoid all fatigue of body and mind, and standing or sitting in the sun, or in the open air; to accommodate the dress to the weather, and to exceed rather in warmth than in cool clothing: and to avoid intemperance, but to use fermented liquors, such as wine, beer and cider, with moderation. They likewise declared their opinion, that fires in the streets were very dangerous, if not ineffectual means of stopping the progress of the fever, and that they placed more dependance on the burning of gunpowder. The benefits of vinegar and camphor, they added, were confined chiefly to infected rooms; and they could not be too often

used on handkerchiefs, or in smelling bottles, by persons who attended the sick.

In consequence of this address, the bells were immediately stopped from tolling. The expedience of this measure was obvious; as they had before been constantly ringing almost the whole day, so as to terrify those in health, and drive the sick, as far as the influence of imagination could produce that effect, to their graves. An idea had gone abroad, that the burning of fires in the streets, would have a tendency to purify the air, and arrest the progress of the disorder. The people had, therefore, almost every night large fires lighted at the corners of the streets. The 29th, the mayor, conformably with the opinion of the college of physicians, published a proclamation, forbidding this practice. As a substitute, many had recourse to the firing of guns, which they imagined was a certain preventative of the disorder. This was carried so far, and attended with such danger, that it was forbidden by an ordinance of the mayor.

The 29th, the governor of the state wrote a letter to the mayor, strongly enforcing the necessity of the most vigorous and decisive exertions "to prevent the extension of, and to destroy, the evil." He desired that the various directions given by the college of physicians should be carried into effect. The same day, in his address to the legislature, he acquainted them, that a contagious disorder existed in the city; and that he had taken every proper measure to ascertain the origin, nature, and extent of it. He likewise assured them that the health officer and physician of the port, would take every precaution to allay and remove the public inquietude.

The number of the infected daily increasing, and the existence of an order against the admission of persons labouring under infectious diseases into the alms house, precluding them from a refuge there*, some

* At this period, the number of paupers in the alms house was between three and four hundred; and the managers, apprehensive of spreading the disorder among them, enforced the above-mentioned order, which had been entered into a long

temporary place was requisite ; and three of the guardians of the poor, about the 26th of August, took possession of the circus, in which Mr. Ricketts had lately exhibited his equestrian feats, being the only place that could be then procured for the purpose. Thither they sent seven persons afflicted with the malignant fever, where they lay in the open air for some time, and without any assistance†. Of these, one crawled out on the commons, where he died at a distance from the houses. Two died in the circus, one of whom was seasonably removed ; the other lay in a state of putrefaction for above forty eight hours, owing to the difficulty of procuring any person to remove him. On this occasion occurred an instance of courage in a servant girl, of which at that time few men were capable. The carter, who finally undertook to remove the corpse, having no assistant, and being unable alone to put it into the coffin, was on the point of relinquishing his design, and quitting the place. The girl perceived him, and understanding the difficulty he laboured under, offered her services, provided he would not inform the family with whom she lived‡. She accordingly helped him to put the body into the coffin, which was by that time crawling with maggots, and in the most loathsome state of putrefaction. It gives me pleasure to add, that she still lives, notwithstanding her very hazardous exploit.

The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the circus took the alarm, and threatened to burn or destroy it, unless the sick were removed ; and it is believed they would have actually carried their threats into execution, had compliance been delayed a day longer.

The 29th, seven of the guardians of the poor had a conference with some of the city magistrates on the

time before. They, however, supplied beds and bedding, and all the money in their treasury, for their relief, out of that house.

† High wages were offered for nurses for these poor people — but none could be procured.

‡ Had they known of the circumstance, an immediate disinfectant would have been the consequence.

subject of the fever, at which it was agreed to be indispensably necessary that a suitable house, as an hospital, should be provided near the city for the reception of the infected poor.

In consequence, in the evening of the same day, the guardians of the poor agreed to sundry resolutions, viz. to use their utmost exertions to procure a house, of the above description, for an hospital, (out of town, and as near thereto as might be practicable, consistent with the safety of the inhabitants,) for the poor who were or might be afflicted with contagious disorders, and be destitute of the means of providing necessary assistance otherwise; to engage physicians, nurses, attendants, and all necessaries for their relief in that house; to appoint proper persons in each district, to enquire after such poor as might be afflicted; to administer assistance to them in their own houses, and, if necessary, to remove them to the hospital. They reserved to themselves, at the same time, the liberty of drawing on the mayor for such sums as might be necessary to carry their plans into effect.

Conformably with these resolves, a committee of the guardians was appointed to make enquiry for a suitable place; and on due examination, they judged that a building adjacent to Bushhill, the mansion house of William Hamilton, esq. was the best calculated for the purpose. That gentleman was then absent, and had no agent in the city; and the great urgency of the case admitting no delay, eight of the guardians, accompanied by Hilary Baker, esq. one of the city aldermen, with the concurrence of the governor, proceeded, on the 31st of August, to the building they had fixed upon; and meeting with some opposition from a tenant who occupied it, they took possession of the mansion house itself, to which, on the same evening, they sent the four patients who remained at the circus.

Shortly after this, the guardians of the poor for the city, except James Wilson, Jacob Tomkins, jun. and William Sansom, ceased the performance of their duties, nearly the whole of them having

removed out of the city. Before this virtual vacation of office, they passed a resolve against the admission of any paupers whatever into the alms-house during the prevalence of the disorder*. The whole care of the poor of the city, the providing for Bush-hill, sending the sick there, and burying the dead, devolved, therefore, on the above three guardians.

CHAP. IV. *General despondency. Deplorable scenes. Frightful view of human nature. A noble and exhilarating contrast.*

THE consternation of the people of Philadelphia at this period was carried beyond all bounds. Dismay and affright were visible in almost every person's countenance. Most of those who could by any means make it convenient, fled from the city. Of those who remained, many shut themselves up in their houses, and were afraid to walk the streets. The smoke of tobacco being regarded as a preventative, many persons, even women and small boys, had segars almost constantly in their mouths. Others placing full confidence in garlic, chewed it almost the whole day; some kept it in their pockets and shoes. Many were afraid to allow the barbers or hair-dressers to come near them, as instances had occurred of some of them having shaved the dead—and many having engaged as bleeders. Some, who carried their caution pretty far, bought lancets for themselves, not daring to be bled with the lancets of the bleeders. Many houses were hardly a moment in the day free from the smell of gunpowder, burned tobacco, nitre, sprinkled vinegar, &c. Some of the churches were almost deserted, and others wholly closed. The coffee house was shut up, as was the city library, and most of the public offices—three out of the four daily

* The reason for entering into this order, was, that some paupers, who had been admitted previous thereto, with a certificate from the physicians, of their being free from the infection, had nevertheless died of it.

papers were discontinued*, as were some of the others. Many were almost incessantly employed in purifying, scouring, and whitewashing their rooms. Those who ventured abroad, had handkerchiefs or sponges impregnated with vinegar or camphor at their noses, or smelling-bottles full of the thieves' vinegar. Others carried pieces of tarred rope in their hands or pockets, or camphor bags tied round their necks. The corpses of the most respectable citizens, even of those who did not die of the epidemic, were carried to the grave, on the shafts of a chair, the horse driven by a negro, unattended by a friend or relation, and without any sort of ceremony. People hastily shifted their course at the sight of a hearse coming towards them. Many never walked on the foot path, but went into the middle of the streets, to avoid being infected in passing by houses wherein people had died. Acquaintances and friends avoided each other in the streets, and only signified their regard by a cold nod. The old custom of shaking hands fell into such general disuse, that many shrunk back with affright at even the offer of the hand. A person with a crape, or any appearance of mourning, was shunned like a viper. And many valued themselves highly on the skill and address with which they got to windward of every person whom they met. Indeed it is not probable that London, at the last stage of the plague, exhibited stronger marks of terror, than were to be seen in Philadelphia, from the 25th or 26th of August, till pretty late in September. When people summoned up resolution to walk abroad, and take the air, the sick cart conveying patients to the hospital, or the hearse carrying the dead to the grave, which were travelling almost the whole day, soon damped their spirits, and plunged them again into despondency.

* It would be improper to pass over this opportunity of mentioning, that the federal gazette, printed by Andrew Brown, was uninterruptedly continued, and with the usual industry, during the whole calamity, and was of the utmost service, in conveying to the citizens of the united states authentic intelligence of the state of the disorder, and of the city.

While affairs were in this deplorable state, and people at the lowest ebb of despair, we cannot be astonished at the frightful scenes that were acted, which seemed to indicate a total dissolution of the bonds of society in the nearest and dearest connexions. Who, without horror, can reflect on a husband, married perhaps for twenty years, deserting his wife in the last agony—a wife unfeelingly abandoning her husband on his death bed—parents forsaking their only children—children ungratefully flying from their parents, and resigning them to chance, often without an enquiry after their health or safety—masters hurrying off their faithful servants to Bushhill, even on suspicion of the fever, and that at a time, when, like Tartarus, it was open to every visitant, but never returned any—servants abandoning tender and humane masters, who only wanted a little care to restore them to health and usefulness—who, I say, can think of these things without horror? Yet they were daily exhibited in every quarter of our city; and such was the force of habit, that the parties who were guilty of this cruelty, felt no remorse themselves—nor met with the execration from their fellow-citizens, which such conduct would have excited at any other period. Indeed, at this awful crisis, so much did *self* appear to engross the whole attention of many, that less concern was felt for the loss of a parent, a husband, a wife, or an only child, than, on other occasions, would have been caused by the death of a servant, or even a favourite lap-dog.

This kind of conduct produced scenes of distress and misery, of which few parallels are to be met with, and which nothing could palliate, but the extraordinary public panic, and the great law of self preservation, the dominion of which extends over the whole animated world. Many men of affluent fortunes, who have given daily employment and sustenance to hundreds, have been abandoned to the care of a negro, after their wives, children, friends, clerks, and servants, had fled away, and left them to their fate. In many cases, no money could procure

proper attendance. With the poor, the case was, as might be expected, infinitely worse than with the rich. Many of these have perished, without a human being to hand them a drink of water, to administer medicines, or to perform any charitable office for them. Various instances have occurred, of dead bodies found lying in the streets; of persons who had no house or habitation, and could procure no shelter.

A man and his wife, once in affluent circumstances, were found lying dead in bed, and between them was their child, a little infant, who was sucking its mother's breasts. How long they had lain thus, was uncertain.

A woman, whose husband had just died of the fever, was seized with the pains of labour, and had nobody to assist her, as the women in the neighbourhood were afraid to go into the house. She lay for a considerable time in a degree of anguish that will not bear description. At length, she struggled to reach the window, and cried out for assistance. Two men, passing by, went up stairs; but they came at too late a stage.—She was striving with death—and actually in a few minutes expired in their arms.

Another woman, whose husband and two children lay dead in the room with her, was in the same situation as the former, without a midwife, or any other person to aid her. Her cries at the window brought up one of the carters employed by the committee for the relief of the sick. With his assistance, she was delivered of a child, which died in a few minutes, as did the mother, who was utterly exhausted by her labour, by the disorder, and by the dreadful spectacle before her. And thus lay in one room, no less than five dead bodies, an entire family, carried off in an hour or two. Many instances have occurred, of respectable women, who, in their lying-in, have been obliged to depend on their maid servants, for assistance—and some have had none but from their husbands. Some of the midwives were dead—and others had left the city.

A servant girl, belonging to a family in this city,

in which the fever had prevailed, was apprehensive of danger, and resolved to remove to a relation's house, in the country. She was, however, taken sick on the road, and returned to town, where she could find no person to receive her. One of the guardians of the poor provided a cart, and took her to the alms house, into which she was refused admittance. She was brought back, and the guardian offered five dollars to procure her a single night's lodging, but in vain. And in fine, after every effort made to provide her shelter, she absolutely expired in the cart.

To relate all the frightful cases of this nature that occurred, would fill a volume. To pass them over wholly would have been improper—to dwell on them longer would be painful. Let these few, therefore, suffice. But I must observe, that most of them happened in the first stage of the public panic. Afterwards, when the citizens recovered a little from their fright, they became rare.

These horrid circumstances having a tendency to throw a shade over the human character, it is proper to reflect a little light on the subject, wherever justice and truth will permit. Amidst the general abandonment of the sick that prevailed, there were to be found many illustrious instances of men and women, some in the middle, others in the lower spheres of life, who, in the exercise of the duties of humanity, exposed themselves to dangers, which terrified men, who have hundreds of times faced death without fear, in the field of battle. Some of them, alas! have fallen in the good cause! But why should they be regretted! never could they have fallen more gloriously. Foremost in this noble groupe stands Joseph Inskip, a most excellent man in every of the social relations, of citizen, brother, husband, and friend.—To the sick and the forsaken, has he devoted his hours, to relieve and comfort them in their tribulation, and his kind assistance was dealt out with equal freedom to an utter stranger as to his bosom friend. Numerous are the instances of men restored, by his kind cares and attention, to their families, from the very jaws

of death.—In various cases has he been obliged to put dead bodies into coffins, when the relations fled from the mournful office. The merit of Andrew Adgate, Joab Jones, and Daniel Offley, in the same way, was conspicuous, and of the last importance to numbers of distressed creatures, bereft of every other comfort. Of those worthy men, Wilson and Tomkins, I have already spoken. The rev. mr. Fleming and the rev. mr. Winkhaufe, exhausted themselves by a succession of labours, day and night, attending on the sick, and ministering relief to their spiritual and temporal wants.

Of those who have happily survived their dangers, and are preserved to their fellow citizens, I shall mention a few. They enjoy the supreme reward of a self-approving conscience; and I readily believe, that in the most secret recesses, remote from the public eye, they would have done the same. But next to the sense of having done well, is the approbation of our friends and fellow men; and when the debt is great, and the only payment that can be made is applause, it is surely the worst species of avarice, to withhold it. We are always ready, too ready, alas! to bestow censure—and, as if anxious lest we should not give enough, we generally heap the measure. When we are so solicitous to deter by reproach from folly, vice, and crime, why not be equally disposed to stimulate to virtue and heroism, by freely bestowing the well-earned plaudit? Could I suppose, that in any future equally-dangerous emergency, the opportunity I have seized of bearing my feeble testimony, in favour of these worthy persons, would be a means of exciting others to emulate their heroic virtue, it would afford me the highest consolation I have ever experienced.

The rev. Henry Helmuth's merits are of the most exalted kind. His whole time, during the prevalence of the disorder, was spent in the performance of the works of mercy, visiting and relieving the sick, comforting the afflicted, and feeding the hungry. Of his congregation, some hundreds have paid the last debt to nature, since the malignant fever began; and, I

believe, he attended nearly the whole of them. To so many dangers was he exposed, that he stands a living miracle of preservation. The rev. C. V. Keating, the rev. mr. Ustick, and the rev. mr. Dickens, have been in the same career, and performed their duties to the sick with equal fidelity, and with equal danger. The venerable old citizen, Samuel Robeson, has been like a good angel, indefatigably performing, in families where there was not one person able to help another, even the menial offices of the kitchen, in every part of his neighbourhood. Thomas Allibone, Lambert Wilmer, Levi Hollingsworth, John Barker, Hannah Paine, John Hutchinson, and great numbers of others have distinguished themselves by the kindest offices of disinterested humanity. Magnus Miller, Samuel Coates, and other good citizens, in that time of pinching distress and difficulty, advanced sums of money to individuals whose resources were cut off, and who, though accustomed to a life of independence, were absolutely destitute of the means of subsistence. And as the widow's mite has been mentioned in scripture with so much applause, let me add, that a worthy widow, whose name I am grieved I cannot mention, came to the city-hall, and out of her means, which are very moderate, offered the committee twenty dollars for the relief of the poor. John Connelly has spent hours beside the sick, when their own wives and children had abandoned them. Twice did he catch the disorder—twice was he on the brink of the grave, which was yawning to receive him—yet, unappalled by the imminent danger he had escaped, he again returned to the charge. I feel myself affected at this part of my subject, with emotions, which I fear my unanimated style is ill calculated to transfuse into the breast of my reader. I wish him to dwell on this part of the picture, with a degree of exquisite pleasure equal to what I feel in the description. When we view man in this light, we lose sight of his feebleness, his imperfection, his vice—he resembles, in a small degree, that divine being, who is an inexhaustible mine of mercy and goodness.

And, as a human being, I rejoice, that it has fallen to my lot, to be a witness and recorder of a magnanimity which would alone be sufficient to rescue the character of mortals from obloquy and reproach.

CHAP. V. *Distress increases. Benevolent citizens invited to assist the guardians of the poor. Ten volunteers. Appointment of the committee for relief of the sick. State of Philadelphia.*

IN the mean time, the situation of affairs became daily more and more serious. Those of the guardians of the poor, who continued to act, were quite oppressed with the labours of their office, which increased to such a degree, that they were utterly unable to execute them. I have already mentioned, that for the city there were but three who persevered in the performance of their duty*. It must give the reader great concern to hear, that two of them, James Wilson, and Jacob Tomkins, excellent and indefatigable young men, whose services were at that time of very great importance, fell sacrifices in the cause of humanity. The other, William Sansom, was likewise, in the execution of his dangerous office, seized with the disorder, and on the brink of the grave, but was so fortunate as to recover. The diseased persons became daily more numerous. Owing to the general terror, nurses, carters, and attendants could hardly be procured. Thus circumstanced, the mayor of the city, on the 10th of September, published an address

* With respect to the guardians of the poor, I have been misunderstood. I only spoke of those for the city. Those for the liberties, generally, continued at their post; and two of them, Wm. Peter Sprague, and William Gregory, performed, in the northern liberties, the very same kind of services as the committee did in the city, viz. attended to the burial of the dead, and the removal of the sick. In Southwark, the like tour of duty was executed by Clement Humphreys, ——— Cornish, and Robert Jones. Far be it from me to deprive any man of applause so richly and hazardously earned. I only regret, that want of leisure prevents me from collecting the names of all those who have nobly distinguished themselves, by their attention to the alleviation of the general calamity.

to the citizens, announcing that the guardians of the poor, who remained, were in distress for want of assistance, and inviting such benevolent people, as felt for the general distress, to lend their aid. In consequence of this advertisement, a meeting of the citizens was held at the city-hall, on Thursday, the 12th of September, at which very few attended, from the universal consternation that prevailed. The state of the poor was fully considered; and ten citizens, Israel Israel, Samuel Wetherill, Thomas Wistar, Andrew Adgate, Caleb Lownes, Henry Deforest, Thomas Peters, Joseph Inskeep, Stephen Girard, and John Mason, offered themselves to assist the guardians of the poor. At this meeting, a committee was appointed to confer with the physicians who had the care of Bushhill, and make report of the state of that hospital. This committee reported next evening, that it was in very bad order, and in want of almost every thing.

On Saturday, the 14th, another meeting was held, when the alarming state of affairs being fully considered, it was resolved to borrow fifteen hundred dollars of the bank of North America, for the purpose of procuring suitable accommodations for the use of persons afflicted with the prevailing malignant fever. At this meeting, a committee was appointed to transact the whole of the business relative to the relief of the sick, and the procuring of physicians, nurses, attendants, &c. This is the committee, which, by virtue of that appointment, has, from that day to the present time, watched over the sick, the poor, the widow, and the orphan. It is worthy of remark, and may encourage others in times of public calamity, that this committee consisted originally of only twenty-six persons, men mostly taken from the middle walks of life; of these, four, Andrew Adgate, Jonathan Dickinson Sargeant, Daniel Osley, and Joseph Inskeep, died, the two first at an early period of their labours—and four never attended to the appointment. "The heat and burden of the day" have therefore been borne by eighteen persons, whose

exertions have been so highly favoured by providence, that they have been the instruments of averting the progress of destruction, eminently relieving the distressed, and restoring confidence to the terrified inhabitants of Philadelphia. It is honourable to this committee, that they have conducted their business with more harmony than is generally to be met with in public bodies of equal number. Probably there never was one, of which the members were so regular in their attendance; the meetings, at the worst of times—those times, which, to use Paine's emphatic language, "tried men's souls," were composed, in general, of twelve, thirteen, and fourteen members.

Never, perhaps, was there a city in the situation of Philadelphia at this period. The president of the united states, according to his annual custom, had removed to Mount Vernon with his household. Most, if not all of the other officers of the federal government were absent. The governor, who had been sick, had gone, by directions of his physician, to his country seat near the falls of Schuylkill—and nearly the whole of the officers of the state had likewise retired.—The magistrates of the city, except the mayor*, and John Barclay†, esq. were away, as were most of those of the liberties. Of the situation of the guardians of the poor‡, I have already made mention. In fact, government of every kind was almost wholly vacated, and seemed, by tacit, but universal consent, to be vested in the committee.

* This magistrate deserves particular praise. He was the first who invited the citizens to "rally round the standard" of charity, and convened the meeting at which the committee for relief of the sick was appointed, as well as the preceding ones; of this committee he was appointed president, which duty he punctually fulfilled during the whole time of the distress.

† This gentleman, late mayor of the city, acted in the double capacity of alderman and president of the bank of Pennsylvania, to the duties of which offices he devoted himself unremittedly, except during an illness which threatened to add him to the number of valuable men of whom we have been bereft.

‡ The managers of the alms house attended to the duties imposed on them, and met regularly at that building every week.

CHAP. VI. *Magnanimous offer. Wretched State of Bush-hill. Order introduced there.*

AT the meeting on Sept. 15th, a circumstance occurred to which the most glowing pencil could hardly do justice. Stephen Girard, a wealthy merchant, a native of France, and one of the members of the committee, touched with the wretched situation of the sufferers at Bush-hill, voluntarily and unexpectedly offered himself as a manager to superintend that hospital. The surprise and satisfaction, excited by this extraordinary effort of humanity, can be better conceived than expressed. Peter Helm, a native of Pennsylvania, also a member, actuated by the like benevolent motives, offered his services in the same department. Their offers were accepted; and the same afternoon they entered on the execution of their dangerous and praiseworthy office*.

To form a just estimate of the value of the offer of these men, it is necessary to take into full consideration the general consternation, which at that period pervaded every quarter of the city, and which made attendance on the sick be regarded as little less than a certain sacrifice. Uninfluenced by any reflexions of this kind, without any possible inducement but the purest motives of humanity, they came forward, and offered themselves as the forlorn hope of the committee. I trust that the gratitude of their fellow citizens will remain as long as the memory of their beneficent conduct, which I hope will not die with the present generation.

On the 16th, the managers of Bushhill, after personal inspection of the state of affairs there, made report of its situation, which was truly deplorable. It exhibited as wretched a picture of human misery as ever existed. A profligate, abandoned set of nurses and attendants (hardly any of good character could at that time be procured,) rioted on the provisions and comforts, prepared for the sick, who

*The management of the interior department was assumed by Stephen Girard—the exterior by Peter Helm.

(unless at the hours when the doctors attended) were left almost entirely destitute of every assistance. The sick, the dying, and the dead were indiscriminately mingled together. The ordure and other evacuations of the sick, were allowed to remain in the most offensive state imaginable. Not the smallest appearance of order or regularity existed. It was, in fact, a great human slaughter house, where numerous victims were immolated at the altar of riot and intemperance. No wonder, then, that a general dread of the place prevailed through the city, and that a removal to it was considered as the seal of death. In consequence, there were various instances of sick persons locking their rooms, and resisting every attempt to carry them away. At length, the poor were so much afraid of being sent to Bush-hill, that they would not acknowledge their illness, until it was no longer possible to conceal it. For it is to be observed, that the fear of the contagion was so prevalent, that as soon as any one was taken ill, an alarm was spread among the neighbours, and every effort was used to have the sick person hurried off to Bush-hill, to avoid spreading the disorder. The cases of poor people forced in this way to that hospital, though labouring under only common colds, and common fall fevers, were numerous and afflicting. There were not wanting instances of persons, only slightly ill, being sent to Bushhill, by their panic-struck neighbours, and embracing the first opportunity of running back to Philadelphia.

The regulations adopted at Bushhill, were as follow:

One of the rooms in the mansion house (which contains fourteen, besides three large entres) was allotted to the matron, and an assistant under her—eleven rooms and two entries to the sick. Those who were in a very low state were in one room—and one was appointed for the dying. The men and women were kept in distinct rooms, and attended by nurses of their own sexes. Every sick person was furnished with a bedstead, clean sheet, pillow, two or three blan-

kets, porringer, plate, spoon, and clean linen, when necessary. In the mansion house were one hundred and forty bedsteads. The new frame house, built by the committee, when it was found that the old buildings were inadequate to contain the patients commodiously, is sixty feet front, and eighteen feet deep, with three rooms on the ground floor; one of which was for the head nurses of that house, the two others for the sick. Each of these two last contained seventeen bedsteads. The loft, designed for the convalescents, was calculated to contain forty.

The barn is a large, commodious stone building, divided into three apartments; one occupied by the resident doctors and apothecary; one, which contained forty bedsteads, by the men convalescents—and the other by the women convalescents, which contained fifty-seven.

At some distance from the west of the hospital, was erected a frame building to store the coffins, and deposit the dead until they were sent to a place of interment.

Besides the nurses employed in the house, there were two cooks, four labourers, and three washerwomen, constantly employed for the use of the hospital.

The sick were visited twice a day by two physicians, dr. Deveze and dr. Benjamin Duffield*, whose prescriptions were executed by three resident physicians and the apothecary.

One of the resident doctors was charged with the distribution of the victuals for the sick. At eleven o'clock, he gave them broth with rice, bread, boiled

* Very soon after the organization of the committee, dr. Deveze, a respectable French physician from Cape Francois, offered his services in the line of his profession at Bush-hill. Dr. Benjamin Duffield did the same. Their offers were accepted, and they have both attended with great punctuality. Dr. Deveze renounced all other practice, which, at that period, would have been very lucrative, when there was such general demand for physicians. The committee, in consideration of the services of these two gentlemen, have lately presented dr. Duffield with five hundred, and dr. Deveze with fifteen hundred dollars.

beef, veal, mutton, and chicken, with cream of rice to those whose stomachs would not bear stronger nourishment. Their second meal was at six o'clock, when they had broth, rice, boiled prunes, with cream of rice. The sick drank at their meals porter, or claret and water. Their constant drink between meals was centaury tea, and boiled lemonade.

These regulations, the order and regularity introduced, and the care and tenderness with which the patients were treated, soon established the character of the hospital; and in the course of a week or two, numbers of sick people, who had not at home proper persons to nurse them, applied to be sent to Bush-hill. Indeed, in the end, so many people, who were afflicted with other disorders, procured admittance there, that it became necessary to pass a resolve, that before an order of admission should be granted, a certificate must be produced from a physician, that the patient laboured under the malignant fever; for had all the applicants been received, this hospital, provided for an extraordinary occasion, would have been filled with patients whose cases entitled them to a reception in the Pennsylvania hospital.

The number of persons received into Bush-hill, from the 16th of September to this time, is about one thousand; of whom nearly five hundred are dead; there are now (Nov. 30,) in the house, about twenty sick, and fifty convalescents. Of the latter class, there have been dismissed about four hundred and thirty.

The reason why so large a proportion died of those received, is, that in a variety of cases, the early fears of that hospital had got such firm possession of the minds of some, and others were so much actuated by a foolish pride, that they would never consent to be removed till they were past recovery. And in consequence of this, there were many instances of persons dying in the cart on the road to the hospital. I speak within bounds, when I say that at least a third of the whole number of those received, did not survive their entrance into the hospital two days. Were it not for the operation of these two motives, the number of

the dead in the city and in the hospital would have been much lessened; for many a man, whose nice feelings made him spurn at the idea of a removal to the hospital, perished in the city for want of that comfortable assistance he would have had at Bush-hill*.

Before I conclude this chapter, let me add, that the perseverance of the managers of that hospital has been equally meritorious with their original beneficence. During the whole calamity to this time, they have attended uninterruptedly, for six, seven, or eight hours a day, renouncing almost every care of private affairs. They have had a laborious tour of duty to perform. Stephen Girard, whose office was in the interior part of the hospital, has had to encourage and comfort the sick—to hand them necessaries and medicines—to wipe the sweat off their brows—and to perform many disgusting offices of kindness for them, which nothing could render tolerable, but the exalted motives that impelled him to this heroic conduct. Peter Helm, his worthy coadjutor, displayed, in his department, equal exertions, to promote the common good.

C H A P. VII. Proceedings of the committee—Loans from the bank of North America. Establishment of an orphan house. Relief of the poor. Appointment of the assistant committee.

THE committee, on its organization, resolved that three of the members should attend daily at the city hall, to receive applications for relief; to provide for the burial of the dead, and for the convey-

* I omitted in the former editions to mention the name of a most excellent and invaluable woman, Mrs. Saville, the marron in this hospital, whose services in the execution of her office, were above all price. Never was there a person better qualified for such a situation. To the most strict observance of system, she united all the tenderness and humanity which are so essentially requisite in an hospital, but which habit so very frequently and fatally extinguishes: should the wisdom of our legislature decree the permanent establishment of a lazaretto, no person can be found more deserving; or better qualified to be entrusted with the care of it.

ance of persons labouring under the malignant fever, to Bush-hill. But three being found inadequate to the execution of the multifarious and laborious duties to be performed, this order was rescinded, and daily attendance was given by nearly all of the members.

A number of carts and carters were engaged for the burial of the dead, and removal of the sick. And it was a melancholy sight to behold them incessantly employed through the whole day, in these mournful offices.

The committee borrowed fifteen hundred dollars from the bank of North America, agreeably to the resolves of the town meeting by which they were appointed. Several of the members entered into security to repay that sum, in case the corporation or legislature should refuse to make provision for its discharge. This sum being soon expended, a farther loan of 5000 dollars was negotiated with the same institution*.

In the progress of the disorder, the committee found the calls on their humanity increase. The numerous deaths of heads of families left a very large body of children in a most abandoned, forlorn state. The bettering house, in which such helpless objects have been usually placed heretofore, was barred against them, by the order which I have already mentioned. Many of these little innocents were actually suffering for want of even common necessaries. The deaths of their parents and protectors, which should have been the strongest recommendation to public charity, was the very reason of their distress, and of their being shunned as a pestilence. The children of a family once in easy circumstances, were found in a blacksmith's shop, squalid, dirty, and half starved, having been for a considerable time without even bread to eat. Various instances of a similar nature occurred. This evil early caught the attention of the committee, and on the 19th of September, they hired a house in

* It ought to be mentioned, that on the payment of these sums, the directors generously declined accepting interest for the use of them.

Fifth-street, in which they placed thirteen children. The number increasing, they on the 3d of October, procured the Loganian library, which was generously given up by John Swanwick, esq. for the purpose of an orphan-house. A further increase of their little charge, rendered it necessary to build some additions to the library, which are nearly half as large as that building. At present, there are in the house, under the care of the orphan committee, about sixty children, and above forty are out with wet nurses. From the origin of the institution, one hundred and ninety children have fallen under their care, of whom sixteen are dead, and about seventy have been delivered to their relations or friends. There are instances of five and six children of a single family in the house.

To these precious deposits the utmost attention has been paid. They are well fed, comfortably clothed, and properly taken care of. Mary Parvin, a very suitable person for the purpose, has been engaged as matron, and there are, besides, sufficient persons employed to assist her. Various applications have been made for some of the children; but in no instance would the committee surrender any of them up, until they had satisfactory evidence that the claimants had a right to make the demand. Their relations are now publicly called upon to come and receive them. For such as may remain unclaimed, the best provision possible will be made; and so great is the avidity of many people to have some of them, that there will be no difficulty in placing them to advantage.

Another duty soon attracted the attention of the committee. The flight of so many of our citizens, the consequent stagnation of business, and the almost total cessation of the labours of the guardians of the poor, brought on among the lower classes of the people, a great degree of distress, which loudly demanded the interposition of the humane. In consequence, on the 20th of September, a committee of distribution, of three members, was appointed, to furnish such assistance to deserving objects as their respective cases might require, and the funds allow. This was at first adminis-

tered to but few, owing to the confined state of the finances. But the very extraordinary liberality of our fugitive fellow citizens, of the citizens of New York, and of those of various towns and townships, encouraged the committee to extend their views. In consequence, they increased the distributing committee to eight, and afterwards to ten.

Being, in the execution of this important service, liable to imposition, they, on the 14th of October, appointed an assistant committee, composed of forty-five citizens, chosen from the several districts of the city and liberties. The duty assigned this assistant committee, was to seek out and give recommendations to deserving objects in distress, who, on producing them, were relieved by the committee of distribution, (who sat daily at the City Hall, in rotation,) with money, provisions, or wood, or all three, according as their necessities required. The assistant committee executed this business with such care, that it is probable so great a number of people were never before relieved, with so little imposition. Some shameless creatures, possessed of houses, and comfortable means of support, have been detected in endeavouring to partake of the relief destined solely for the really indigent and distressed.

Besides those who came forward to ask assistance in the way of gift, there was another class, in equal distress, and equally entitled to relief, who could not descend to accept it as charity. The committee, disposed to foster this laudable principle, one of the best securities from debasement of character, relieved persons of this description with small loans weekly, just enough for immediate support, and took acknowledgments for the debt, without ever intending to urge payment, if not perfectly convenient to the parties.

The number of persons relieved weekly, was about twelve hundred; many of whom had families of four, five, and six persons.

The gradual revival of business has rescued those who are able and willing to work, from the humiliation of depending on public charity. And the organization of the overseers of the poor has thrown the

support of the proper objects of charity into its old channel. The distribution of money, &c. ceased therefore on Saturday, the 23d of November.

C H A P. VIII. *Repeated addresses of the committee on the purification of houses.—Assistant committee undertake to inspect infected houses personally. Extinction of the disorder. Governor's proclamation. Address of the clergy. A new and happy state of affairs.*

THE committee exerted its cares for the welfare of the citizens in every case in which its interference was at all proper or necessary. The declension of the disorder induced many persons to return to the city at an earlier period, than prudence dictated. On the 26th of October, therefore, the committee addressed their fellow citizens, congratulating them on the very flattering change that had taken place, which afforded a cheering prospect of being soon freed from the disorder entirely. They, however, recommended to those who were absent, not to return till the intervention of cold weather or rain* should render such a step justifiable and proper, by totally extinguishing the disease.

The 29th, they published another address, earnestly exhorting those whose houses had been closed, to have them well aired and purified; to throw lime into the privies, &c.

The 4th of November, they again addressed the public, announcing that it was unsafe for those who had resided in the country, to return to town with too much precipitation, especially into houses not properly prepared. They added, that though the disorder had considerably abated, and though there was reason to hope it would shortly disappear, yet they could not say it was totally eradicated; as there was reason to fear it still lurked in different parts of the city. They reiterated their representations on the subject of cleansing houses.

* I shall in some of the following pages attempt to prove, that the idea here held out, was erroneous.

The 14th, they once more addressed their fellow citizens, informing them of the restoration to our long afflicted city, of as great a degree of health as usually prevails at the same season ; of no new cases of the malignant fever having occurred for many days ; of their having reason to hope that in a few days not a vestige of it would remain in the city or suburbs ; of applications for admission into the hospital having ceased ; of the expectation of the physicians at the hospital, that no more than three or four would die out of ninety one persons remaining there ; of the number of convalescents increasing daily. They at the same time most earnestly recommended that houses in which the disorder had been, should be purified ; and that the clothing or bedding of the sick, more especially of those who had died of the disorder, should be washed, baked, buried, or destroyed. They added, that the absent citizens of Philadelphia, as well as those strangers who had business in the city, might safely come to it, without fear of the disorder.

Notwithstanding all these cautions, many persons returned from the country, without paying any attention to the cleansing of their houses, thereby sporting not only with their own lives, but with the safety of their fellow citizens. The neglect of some people, in this way, has been so flagrant, as to merit the severest punishment. This dangerous nuisance attracted the notice of the committee ; and after a conference with the assistant committee, they, on the 15th of November, in conjunction with them, resolved, that it was highly expedient to have all houses and stores in the city and liberties, wherein the malignant fever had prevailed, purified and cleansed as speedily and completely as possible ; to have all those well aired, which had been closed for any length of time ; to have lime thrown into the privies ; to call in, when the district should be too large for the members to enforce compliance with those resolves, such assistants as might be necessary ; and when any person, whose house required to be cleansed, and who was able to defray the expense thereof, should refuse or neglect to com-

ply with the requisition of the members appointed to carry those resolves into effect, to report him to the next grand jury for the city and county, as supporting a nuisance dangerous to the public welfare. The assistant committee undertook to exert themselves to have these salutary plans put into execution; they have gone through the city and liberties for the purpose; and in most cases have found a readiness in the inhabitants to comply with a requisition of such importance*.

This was the last act of the committee that requires notice. Their business has since gone on in a regular, uniform train, every day like the past. They are now settling their accounts, and are preparing to surrender up their trust, into the hands of a town meeting of their fellow citizens, the constituents by whom they were called into the unprecedented office they have filled. To them they will give an account of their stewardship, in a time of distress, the like of which heaven avert from the people of America for ever. Doubtless, a candid construction will be put upon their conduct, and it will be believed, that they have acted in every case that came under their cognizance, according to the best of their abilities.

On the 14th, governor Mifflin published a proclamation, announcing, that as it had pleased Almighty God to put an end to the grievous calamity which recently afflicted the city of Philadelphia, it was the duty of all who were truly sensible of the divine mercy, to employ the earliest moments of returning health, in devout expressions of penitence, submission, and gratitude. He therefore appointed Thursday, the

* The utmost exertions of the magistrates, and of the citizens generally are necessary to guard against the deplorable consequences that may arise in the spring from the neglect of a few whose supineness renders them deaf to every call of duty in this respect. The beds secreted by the nurses who attended the sick, are likewise a fruitful source of danger, and demand the greatest vigilance from every person invested with authority to watch over the public safety.

12th of December†, as a day of general humiliation, thanksgiving, and prayer, and earnestly exhorted and intreated his fellow citizens “ to abstain, on that day, from all worldly avocations, and to unite in confessing, with contrite hearts, their manifold sins and transgressions—in acknowledging, with thankful adoration, the mercy and goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, more especially manifested in our late deliverance; and in praying, with solemn zeal, that the same mighty power would be graciously pleased to insil into our minds the just principles of our duty to him and to our fellow creatures; to regulate and guide all our actions by his holy spirit to avert from all mankind the evils of war, pestilence and famine; and to bless and protect us in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.”

The 18th, the clergy of the city published an elegant and pathetic address, recommending that the day appointed by the governor, “ should be set apart and kept holy to the Lord, not merely as a day of thanksgiving, for that, in all appearance, it had pleased him, of his infinite mercy, to stay the rage of the malignant disorder, (when we had well nigh said, hath God forgot to be gracious?)—but also as a day of solemn humiliation and prayer, joined with the confession of our manifold sins, and of our neglect and abuse of his former mercies; together with sincere resolutions of future amendment and obedience to his holy will and laws; without which our prayers, praises, and thanksgivings will be in vain.”

The 26th the assistant committee passed several very judicious and salutary resolves, requiring their members in their several districts through the city and liberties, immediately to inspect the condition of all taverns, boarding houses, and other buildings

† The pious observance of this day, by an almost total cessation of business (except among the friends, whose stores generally remained open) and by the churches being universally filled with people pouring forth the effusions of their gratitude for the cessation of the dreadful scourge, exceeded that of any other day of thanksgiving I have ever known.

in which the late contagious disorder is known to have been ; to notify the owners or tenants, to have them purified and cleansed ; to report the names of such as should refuse compliance, and also make report of every house shut up, in which any person is known to have lately sickened or died. They cautioned the vendue masters not to sell, and the public not to buy any clothes or bedding belonging to persons lately deceased, until they know that the same has been sufficiently purified and aired.

I have not judged it necessary to enter into a minute detail of the business of the committee from day to day. It would afford little gratification to the reader. It would be, for several weeks, little more than a melancholy history of fifteen, twenty, thirty applications daily, for coffins and carts to bury the dead, who had none to perform that last office for them—or as many applications for the removal of the sick to Bush hill. There was little variety. The present day was as dreary as the past—and the prospect of the approaching one was equally gloomy. This was the state of things for a long time. But at length brighter prospects dawned. The disorder decreased in violence. The number of the sick diminished. New cases became rare. The spirits of the citizens revived—and the tide of migration was once more turned. A visible alteration has taken place in the state of affairs in the city. Our friends return in crouds. Every hour, long-absent and welcome faces appear—and in many instances, those of persons, whom public fame has buried for weeks past. The stores, so long closed, are nearly all opened again. Many of the country merchants, bolder than others, are daily venturing in to their old place of supply. Market-street is as full of waggon as usual. The custom-house, for weeks nearly deserted by our mercantile people, is thronged with citizens entering their vessels and goods. The streets, too long the abode of gloom and despair, have assumed the bustle suited to the season. Our wharves are filled with vessels loading and unloading their respective cargoes. And, in fine, as

every thing, in the early stage of the disorder, seemed calculated to add to the general consternation; so now, on the contrary, every circumstance has a tendency to revive the courage and hopes of our citizens. But we have to lament, that the same spirit of exaggeration and lying, that prevailed at a former period, and was the grand cause of the harsh measures adopted by our sister states, has not ceased to operate; for at the present moment, when the danger is entirely done away, the credulous, of our own citizens still absent, and of the country people, are still alarmed with frightful rumours, of the disorder raging with as much violence as ever; of numbers carried off, a few hours after their return; and of new cases daily occurring. To what design to attribute these shameful tales, I know not. Were I to regard them in a spirit of resentment, I should be inclined to charge them to some secret, interested views of their authors, intent, if possible, to effect the entire destruction of our city. But I will not allow myself to consider them in this point of light—and will even suppose they arise from a proneness to terrific narration, natural to some men. But they should consider, that we are in the situation of the frogs in the fable—while those tales, which make the hair of the country people stand on end, are sport to the fabricators, they are death to us. And I here assert, and defy contradiction, that of the whole number of our fugitive citizens, who have already returned, amounting to some thousands, not above two persons are dead—and these owe their fate to the most shameful neglect of airing and cleansing their houses, notwithstanding the various cautions published by the committee. If people will venture into houses in which infected air has been pent up for weeks together, without any purification, we cannot be surprized at the consequences, however fatal they may be. But let not the catastrophe of a few incautious persons operate to bring discredit on a city containing above fifty thousand people.

CHAP. IX. *Extravagant letters from Philadelphia.
Credulity put to the test.*

THAT I might not interrupt the chain of events in Philadelphia, I have deferred, till now, giving an account of the proceedings in the several states, respecting our fugitives. As an introduction thereto, I shall prefix a short chapter respecting those letters, which excited the terror of our neighbours, and impelled them to more severe measures than they would otherwise have adopted.

Great as was the calamity of Philadelphia, it was magnified in the most extraordinary manner. The hundred tongues of rumour were never more successfully employed, than on this melancholy occasion. The terror of the inhabitants of all the neighbouring states was excited by letters from this city, distributed by every mail, many of which told tales of woe, whereof hardly a single circumstance was true, but which were every where received with implicit faith. The distresses of the city, and the fatality of the disorder, were exaggerated as it were to see how far credulity could be carried. The plague of London was, according to rumour, hardly more fatal than our yellow fever. Our citizens died so fast, that there was hardly enough of people to bury them. Ten, or fifteen, or more, were said to be cast into one hole together, like so many dead beasts*. One man, whose feelings were so composed, as to be facetious on the subject, ac-

* The following extract appeared in a Norfolk paper about the middle of September :

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to a gentleman in Norfolk,
Sept. 9.*

“ Half the inhabitants of this city have already fled to
“ different parts, on account of the pestilential disorder that
“ prevails here. The few citizens who remained in this place,
“ die in abundance, so fast that they drag them away, like dead
“ beasts, and put ten, or fifteen, or more, in a hole together. All the
“ stores are shut up. I am afraid this city will be ruined : for
“ nobody will come near it hereafter. I am this day removing
“ my family from this fatal place.” I am strongly inclined to
imagine that this letter was the cause of the Virginia proclamation.

quainted a correspondent, in New York, that the only business carrying on, was *grave digging*, or rather *pitdigging*†. And at a time when the deaths did not exceed from forty to fifty daily, many men had the modesty to write, and others, throughout the continent, the credulity to believe, that we buried from one hundred to one hundred and fifty*. Thousands were swept off in three or four weeks‡. And the nature

† From a New York paper of October 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated September 23.

"The papers must have amply informed you of the melancholy situation of this city for five or six weeks past. *Grave-digging* has been the only business carrying on; and indeed I may say of late, *pit-digging*, where people are interred indiscriminately in three tiers of coffins. From the most accurate observations I can make upon matters, I think I speak within bounds, when I say, eighteen hundred persons have perished (I do not say all of the yellow fever) since its first appearance."

* From the Maryland Journal, of Sept. 27th.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Sept. 20th.

"The disorder seems to be much the same in this place as when I last wrote you: about 1500 have fallen victims to it. Last Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, there were not less than 350 died with this severe disorder!!! As I informed you before, this is the most distressed place I ever beheld. Whole families go in the disorder, in the course of twelve hours. For your own sakes, use all possible means to keep it out of Baltimore."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, of the same date:

"The malignant fever which prevails here, is still increasing. Report says, that above one hundred have been buried per day for some time past. It is now thought to be more infectious than ever. I think you ought to be very careful with respect to admitting persons from Philadelphia into your town."

‡ From a Chestertown paper, of Sept. 10.

Extract of a letter from a respectable young mechanic, in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated the 5th inst.

"It is now a very mortal time in this city. The yellow fever hath killed some thousands of the inhabitants. Eight thousand mechanics, besides other people, have left the town. Every master in the city, of our branch of business, is gone." The "some thousands" that were killed at that time, did not amount to three hundred. The authentic information in this letter, was

and danger of the disorder, were as much misrepresented, as the number of the dead. It was said, in defiance of every day's experience, to be as inevitable by all exposed to the contagion, as the stroke of fate.

The credulity of some, the proneness to exaggeration of others, and I am sorry, extremely sorry to believe, the interested views of a few*, will account for these letters.

CHAP. X. *Proceedings at Chestertown—At New York
—At Trenton and Lambertton—At Baltimore.*

THE effects produced by those tales, were such as might be reasonably expected. The consternation spread through the several states like wild-fire. The first public act that took place on the subject, as far as I can learn, was at Chestertown, in Maryland. At this place, a meeting was held on the 10th of September, and several resolves entered into, which, after specifying that the disorder had extended to Trenton, Princeton, Woodbridge, and Elizabeth-town, on the post road to New York, directed, that notice should be sent to the owners of the stages not to allow them to pass through the town, while there should be reason to expect danger therefrom; and that a committee of health and inspection should be appointed, to provide for the relief of such poor inhabitants as might take the disorder, and likewise for such strangers as might be infected with it. In consequence of these resolves, the Eastern shore line of stages was stopped in the course of a few days afterwards.

The alarm in New York was first officially announced by a letter from the mayor to the practising

circulated in every state in the union, by the news papers. From the date, I suspect this letter to have been the occasion of the Chestertown resolves.

* As this charge is extremely pointed, it may be requisite to state the foundation of it, for the reader to form his opinion upon. Some of the letters from Philadelphia about this time, were written by persons, whose interest it was to injure the city; and gave statements so very different, even from the very worst rumours prevailing here, that it was morally impossible the writers themselves could have believed them.

physicians, dated Sept. 11, in which he requested them to report to him in writing the names of all such persons as had arrived, or should arrive from Philadelphia, or any other place, by land or water, and were or should be sick; that such as should be deemed subjects of infectious diseases, might be removed out of the city. He notified them, that the corporation had taken measures to provide a proper place as an hospital, for such persons as might unhappily become subjects of the fever in New York. In this letter the mayor declared his opinion clearly, that the intercourse with Philadelphia, could not be lawfully interrupted by any power in the state. The 12th appeared a proclamation from governor Clinton, which, referring to the "act to prevent the bringing in, and spreading of infectious disorders," prohibited, in the terms of that act, all vessels from Philadelphia, to approach nearer to the city of New York, than Bedlow's island, about two miles distant, till duly discharged. The silence of this proclamation, respecting passengers by land, seemed to imply that the governor's opinion on the subject, was the same as that of the mayor.

The same day, at a meeting of the citizens, the necessity of taking some precautions was unanimously agreed upon, and a committee of seven appointed to report a plan to a meeting to be held next day. Their report, which was unanimously agreed to, the 13th, recommended to hire two physicians, to assist the physician of the port in his examination of vessels; to check, as much as possible, the intercourse by stages; to acquaint the proprietors of the southern stages, that it was the earnest wish of the inhabitants, that their carriages and boats should not pass during the prevalence of the disorder in Philadelphia; and to request the practitioners of physic to report, without fail, every case of fever, to which they might be called, occurring in any persons that had or might arrive from Philadelphia, or have intercourse with them. Not satisfied with these measures, the corporation, on the 17th, came to a resolution to stop

all intercourse between the two cities ; and for this purpose guards were placed at the different landings, with orders to send back every person coming from Philadelphia ; and if any were discovered to have arrived after that date, they were to be directly sent back. Those who took in lodgers, were called upon to give information of all people of the above description, under pain of being prosecuted according to law. All good citizens were required to give information to the mayor, or any member of the committee, of any breach in the premises.

These strict precautions being eluded by the fears and the vigilance of the fugitives from Philadelphia, on the 23^d there was a meeting held, of delegates from the several wards of the city, in order to adopt more effectual measures. At this meeting, it was resolved to establish a night watch of not less than ten citizens in each ward, to guard against every attempt to enter under cover of darkness. Not yet eased of their fears, they next day published an address, in which they mentioned, that notwithstanding their utmost vigilance many persons had been clandestinely landed upon the shores of New York island. They therefore again called upon their fellow citizens to be cautious how they received strangers into their houses ; not to fail to report all such to the mayor immediately upon their arrival ; to remember the importance of the occasion ; and to consider what reply they should make to the just resentment of their fellow citizens, whose lives they might expose by a criminal neglect, or infidelity. They likewise declared their expectation, that those who kept the different ferries on the shores of New Jersey and Staten island, would pay such attention to their address, as not to transport any person but to the public landings, and that in the day time, between sun and sun. The 30th they published a lengthy address, recapitulating the various precautions they had taken—the nature of the disorder—and the numbers who had died out of Philadelphia, without communicating it to any one. They at the same time resolved, that goods, bedding,

and clothing, packed up in Philadelphia, should, previous to their being brought into New York, be unpacked and exposed to the open air in some well-ventilated place, for at least 48 hours; that all linen or cotton clothes, or bedding, which had been used, should be well washed in several waters; and afterwards, that the whole, both such as had been and such as had not been used, should be hung up in a close room, and well smoked with the fumes of brimstone for one day, and after that again exposed for at least twenty four hours to the open air; and that the boxes, trunks, or chests, in which they had been packed, should be cleaned and aired in the same manner; after which, being repacked, and such evidence given of their purification, as the committee should require, permission might be had to bring them into the city.

The 11th of October, they likewise resolved, that they would consider and publish to the world, as enemies to the welfare of the city, and the lives of its inhabitants, all those who should be so selfish and hardy, as to attempt to introduce any goods, wares, merchandize, bedding, baggage, &c. imported from, or packed up in Philadelphia, contrary to the rules prescribed by that body, who were, they said, deputed to express the will of their fellow citizens. They recommended to the inhabitants to withstand any temptation of profit, which might attend the purchase of goods in Philadelphia, as no emolument to an individual, they added, could warrant the hazard to which such conduct might expose the city. Besides all these resolves, they published daily statements of the health of the city, to allay the fears of their fellow citizens.

On the 14th of November, the committee resolved, that passengers coming from Philadelphia to New York, might be admitted, in future, together with their wearing apparel, without any restriction as to time, until further orders from the committee.

The 20th, they declared that they were happy to announce to their fellow citizens, that health was re-

stored to Philadelphia ; but that real danger was still to be apprehended from the bedding and clothing of those who had been ill of the malignant fever ; and that they had received satisfactory information, that attempts had been made to ship on freight considerable quantities of beds and bedding from Philadelphia for their city. They therefore resolved that it was inexpedient, to admit the introduction of beds or bedding of any kind, or feathers in bags, or otherwise ; also, second-hand wearing apparel of every species, coming from places infected with the yellow fever ; and that whosoever should attempt so high-handed an offence as to bring them in, and endanger the lives and health of the inhabitants, would justly merit their resentment and indignation.

The inhabitants of Trenton and Lamberton associated on the 13th of September, and on the 17th passed several resolutions to guard themselves against the contagion. They resolved that a total stop should be put to the landing of all persons from Philadelphia, at any ferry or place from Lamberton to Howell's ferry, four miles above Trenton ; that the intercourse by water should be prohibited between Lamberton, or the head of tide water, and Philadelphia ; and that all boats from Philadelphia, should be prevented from landing either goods or passengers any where between Bordentown and the head of tide water ; that no person whatever should be permitted to come from Philadelphia, or Kensington, while the fever continued ; that all persons who should go from within the limits of the association, to either of those places, should be prevented from returning during the continuance of the fever ; and finally, that their standing committee should enquire whether any persons, not inhabitants, who had lately come from places infected, and were therefore likely to be infected themselves, were within the limits of the association, and if so, that they should be obliged instantly to leave the said limits.

The 12th of September, the governor of Maryland published a proclamation, subjecting all vessels from Philadelphia to the performance of a quarantine, not

not exceeding forty days, or as much less as might be judged safe by the health officers. It further ordered, that all persons going to Baltimore, to Havre de Grace, to the head of Elk, or, by any other route, making their way into that state from Philadelphia, or any other place known to be infected with the malignant fever, should be subject to be examined, and prevented from proceeding, by persons to be appointed for that purpose, and who were to take the advice and opinion of the medical faculty in every case, in order that private affairs and pursuits might not be unnecessarily impeded. This proclamation appointed two health officers for Baltimore.

The people of Baltimore met the 13th of September, and resolved that none of their citizens should receive into their houses any persons coming from Philadelphia, or other infected place, without producing a certificate from the health officer, or officer of patrol; and that any person who violated that resolve, should be held up to public view, as a proper object for the resentment of the town. The 14th, a party of militia was dispatched to take possession of a pass on the Philadelphia road, about two miles from Baltimore, to prevent the entrance of any passengers from Philadelphia without license. Dr. Worthington, the health officer stationed at this pass, was directed to refuse permission to persons afflicted with any malignant complaint, or who had not been absent from Philadelphia, or other infected place, at least seven days. The western shore line of Philadelphia stages was stopped about the 18th or 19th.

The 30th, the committee of health resolved that no inhabitant of Baltimore, who should visit persons from Philadelphia, while performing quarantine, should be permitted to enter the town, until the time of quarantine was expired, and until it was certainly known that the persons he had visited were free from the infection; and that thenceforward no goods capable of conveying infection, that had been landed or packed up in Philadelphia, or other infected place, should be permitted to enter the town—nor should

any baggage of travellers be admitted, until it had been exposed to the open air such length of time as the health officer might direct.

C H A P. XI. *Proceedings at Havre de Grace—At Hagerstown—At Alexandria—At Winchester—At Boston—At Newburyport—In Rhode Island—At Newbern—At Charleston—In Georgia.—Fasting and prayer.*

THE 25th of September, the inhabitants of Havre de Grace resolved that no person should be allowed to cross the Susquehannah river at that town, who did not bring a certificate of his not having lately come from Philadelphia, or any other infected place; and that the citizens of Havre would embody themselves to prevent any one from crossing without such a certificate.

At Hagerstown, on the 3d of October, it was resolved, that no citizen should receive into his house any person coming from Philadelphia, supposed to be infected with the malignant fever, until he or she produced a certificate from a health officer; that should any citizen contravene the above resolution, he should be proscribed from all society with his fellow citizens; that the clothing sent to the troops then in that town, should not be received there, nor suffered to come within seven miles thereof; that if any person from Philadelphia, or other infected place, should arrive there, he should be required instantly to depart, and in case of refusal or neglect, be compelled to go without delay; that no merchant, or other person, should be suffered to bring into the town, or open therein, any goods brought from Philadelphia, or other infected place, until permitted by their committee; and that the citizens of the town, and its vicinity, should enrol themselves as a guard, and patrol such roads and passes as the committee should direct.

The governor of Virginia, on the 17th of September, issued a proclamation, ordering all vessels from Philadelphia, the Grenades, and the island of Tobago, to perform a quarantine of twenty days, at the an-

chorage ground, off Craney island, near the mouth of Elizabeth river.

The corporation of Alexandria stationed a look-out boat, to prevent all vessels bound to that port, from approaching nearer than one mile, until after examination by the health officer.

The people of Winchester placed guards at every avenue of the town leading from the Patomac, to stop all suspected persons, packages, &c. coming from Philadelphia, till the health officers should inspect them, and either forbid or allow them to pass.

The legislature of Massachusetts were in session, at the time the alarm spread ; and they accordingly passed an express act for guarding against the impending danger. This act authorized the selectmen in the different towns to stop and examine any persons, baggage, merchandize, or effects, coming or supposed to be coming into the towns respectively, from Philadelphia, or other place infected, or supposed to be infected ; and should it appear to them, or to any officers whom they should appoint, that any danger of infection was to be apprehended from such persons, effects, baggage, or merchandize, they were empowered to detain or remove the same to such place as they might see proper, in order that they might be purified from infection ; or to place any persons so coming, in such places, and under such regulations as they might judge necessary for the public safety. In pursuance of this act, the governor issued a proclamation to carry it into effect, the 21st of September.

The selectmen of Boston, on the 24th, published their regulations of quarantine, which ordered, that on the arrival of any vessel from Philadelphia, she should be detained at, or near Rainsford's Island, to perform a quarantine not exceeding thirty days, during which time she should be cleansed with vinegar, and the explosion of gunpowder between the decks and in the cabin, even though there were no sick persons on board ; that in case there were, they should be removed to an hospital, where they should be detained till they recovered or were long enough

to ascertain that they had not the infection; that every vessel, performing quarantine, should be deprived of its boat, and no boat suffered to approach it, but by special permission; that if any person should escape from vessels performing quarantine, he should be instantly advertised, in order that he might be apprehended; that any persons coming by land from Philadelphia, should not be allowed to enter Boston, until twenty one days after their arrival, and their effects, baggage, and merchandize should be opened, washed with vinegar, and fumigated with repeated explosions of gunpowder. In the conclusion, the selectmen called upon the inhabitants "to use their utmost vigilance and activity to bring to condign punishment, any person who should be so daring and lost to every idea of humanity, as to come into the town from any place supposed to be infected, thereby endangering the lives of his fellow men."

The 23d of September, the selectmen of Newburyport notified the pilots not to bring any vessels from Philadelphia, higher up Merrimack river, than the black rocks, until they should be examined by the health officer, and a certificate be obtained from him, of their being free from infection.

The governor of Rhode Island, the 21st of September, issued a proclamation, directing the town councils and other officers, to use their utmost vigilance to cause the law to prevent the spreading of contagious disorders to be most strictly executed, more especially with respect to all vessels which should arrive in that state, from the West Indies, Philadelphia, and New-York; the extension to the latter place was owing to the danger apprehended from the intercourse between it and Philadelphia.

The 28th of September, the governor of North Carolina published his proclamation, requiring the commissioners of navigation in the different ports of the said state, to appoint certain places, where all vessels from the port of Philadelphia, or any other place in which the malignant fever might prevail,

should perform quarantine for such number of days as they might think proper.

The commissioners of Newbern, on the 30th of September, ordered that until full liberty should be given, vessels arriving from Philadelphia, or any other place in which an infectious disorder might be, should, under a penalty of five hundred pounds, stop and come to anchor at least one mile below the town, and there perform a quarantine for at least ten days, unless their captains should produce from inspectors appointed for the purpose, a certificate that in their opinion the vessels might, with safety to the inhabitants, proceed to the town or harbour, and there land their passengers or cargo. The 18th of October, they ordered, that if any free man should go on board any vessel from Philadelphia, &c. or should bring from on board such vessel, any goods or merchandize, before she was permitted to land her cargo or passengers, he should, for every offence, forfeit five pounds; and if any slave should offend as above, he should be liable to be whipped not exceeding fifty lashes, and his master to pay five pounds.

The governor of S. Carolina, published a proclamation, subjecting Philadelphia vessels to quarantine, the date of which I cannot ascertain. The inhabitants of Charleston, on the 8th of October, had a meeting, at which they resolved, that no vessel from the river Delaware, either directly or after having touched at any other port of the united states, should be permitted to pass Charleston bar, till the citizens had again assembled, and declared themselves satisfied that the disorder had ceased in Philadelphia. If any vessel, contrary thereto, should cross the bar, the governor should be requested to compel it to quit the port, and return to sea.

The governor of Georgia, on the 4th of October, published a proclamation, ordering all vessels from Philadelphia, which should arrive in Savannah river, to remain in Tybee creek, or in other parts at like distance from the town, until the health officer of the port should, on examination, certify, that no malig-

contravening this proclamation, were to be prosecuted, and subjected to the pains and penalties by law pointed out.

The people of Augusta, in that state, were as active and vigilant as their northern neighbours, to guard against the threatening danger.

The inhabitants of Reading, in this state, had a meeting the 24th of September, and passed sundry resolutions, viz. that no dry goods should be imported into that borough, from Philadelphia, or any other place infected with a malignant fever, until the expiration of one month from that date, unless permission was had from the inhabitants convened at a town meeting; that no persons from Philadelphia, or any other infected place, should be allowed to enter, until they should have undergone the examination of a physician, and obtained his opinion of their being free from infection; that no stage-waggon should be permitted to bring passengers from Philadelphia, or other place infected, into the borough; and that all communication, by stages, should be discontinued for one month, unless sooner permitted by the inhabitants.

At Bethlehem, a meeting was held on the 26th of September, at which it was resolved, that persons from Philadelphia, should perform a quarantine of twelve days, before their entrance into the town. A similar resolve was soon after entered into at Nazareth. But at neither place was it observed with any strictness. No guard was appointed. And the assertion of any decent traveller, apparently in health, with respect to the time of his absence from Philadelphia, was considered as sufficient to be relied on, without resorting to formal proof.

Various precautions were observed in other places; but I am not able to give a statement of them, not having procured an account of their resolves or proceedings.

The calamity of Philadelphia, while it roused the circumspection of the timid in various places, excited the pious to offer up their prayers to Almighty God for our relief, comfort, and support. Various days were appointed for humiliation, fasting, and prayer,

for this purpose. In New York, the 20th of September; in Boston, September 26th; in Albany, the 1st of October; in Baltimore the 3d; in Richmond, the 9th; in Providence, the same day; the synod of Philadelphia fixed on the 24th of October; the protestant episcopal churches in Virginia, November 6; the Dutch synod of New York, November 13; the synod of New York and New Jersey, November 20. At Hartford, daily prayers were offered up for our relief for some time.

CHAP. XII. *Conflict between the law of self preservation and the law of charity. The law of charity victorious.*

WHILE our citizens were proscribed in several cities and towns—hunted up like felons in some—debarred admittance and turned back in others, whether sound or infected—it is with extreme satisfaction I have to record a conduct totally different, which cannot fail to make an indelible impression on the minds of the people of Philadelphia, and call forth the most lively emotions of gratitude.

At Woodbury, in New Jersey, at an early period of the disorder, a meeting was held for the purpose of determining on what steps were requisite to be taken. A motion was made to stop all intercourse with Philadelphia. But, four persons only having risen to support it, it dropped, and our citizens were allowed free entrance.

A respectable number of the inhabitants of Springfield, in New Jersey, met the first day of October, and after a full consideration of the distresses of our citizens, passed a resolve, offering their town as an asylum to the people flying from Philadelphia, and directing their committee to provide a suitable place as an hospital for the sick. The rev. Jacob V. Artisdalen, Matthias Meeker, and Matthias Denman, took the lead in this honourable business.

I have been informed, by a person of credit, that the inhabitants of Elizabeth town have pursued the same liberal plan, as those of Springfield; but have not

been able to procure a copy of their resolves or proceedings on the subject.

At Chestertown in Maryland, a place was appointed, at a distance from the town, for the reception of such travellers and others, as might have the disorder. It was provided with every necessary—and a physician engaged to attend the sick.

An asylum has likewise been offered to Philadelphians, by several of the inhabitants of Elkton, in Maryland; and the offer was couched in terms of the utmost sympathy for our sufferings. A place on the same plan as that at Chester, was fitted up near the town.

At Easton, in Pennsylvania, the only precaution observed, was to direct the emigrants from Philadelphia, to abstain for a week from intercourse with the inhabitants.

The people of Wilmington have acted in the most friendly manner towards our distressed citizens. At first they were a little scared, and resolved on the establishment of a quarantine and guards. But they immediately dropped these precautions, and received the people from Philadelphia with the most perfect freedom. They erected an hospital for the reception of our infected citizens, which they supplied with necessities. Yet of eight or ten persons from Philadelphia, who died in that town, with the malignant fever, only one was sent to the hospital. The others were nursed and attended in the houses where they fell sick. Humane, tender, and friendly, as were the worthy inhabitants of Wilmington in general, two characters have distinguished themselves in such a very extraordinary manner, as to deserve particular notice. These are doctor Way, and major Bush, whose houses were always open to the fugitives from Philadelphia, whom they received without the smallest apprehension, and treated with a degree of genuine hospitality, that reflects the highest honour on them. In the exercise of this virtue, they were not confined by a narrow regard to their particular friends or acquaintance—but entertained with equal humanity whole

families of persons who were utter strangers to them. This was of the more importance, and operated as a heavier tax on them, as, I believe, there was only one tavern keeper, Brinton, whose house was open for people from Philadelphia; and it was consequently so crowded in general, as frequently to render it difficult to procure admittance.

The instances of this kind, through this extensive country, have been very few; but they are therefore only the more precious, and ought to be held up to public approbation. May they operate on people, at a future day, in similar cases of dreadful calamity, and teach them to temper their caution with as much humanity and tenderness to the distressed fugitives, as prudence will allow—and not involve in one indiscriminate proscription the healthy and infected.

C H A P. XIII. *Disorder fatal to the doctors—to the clergy—to drunkards—to filles de joie—to maid servants—to the poor—and in close streets.—Less destructive to the French—and to the negroes.*

RARELY has it happened, that so large a proportion of the gentlemen of the faculty have sunk beneath the labours of their very dangerous profession, as on this occasion. In five or six weeks, exclusive of medical students, no less than ten physicians have been swept off, doctors Hutchinson, Morris, Linn, Pennington, Dodds, Johnson, Glentworth, Phile, Graham, and Green. Scarcely one of the practising doctors that remained in the city, escaped sickness. Some were three, four, and five times confined.

To the clergy it has likewise proved very fatal. Exposed, in the exercise of the last duties to the dying, to equal danger with the physicians, it is not surprising that so many of them have fallen. Their names are, the rev. Alexander Murray, of the protestant episcopal church—the rev. F. A. Fleming and the rev. Laurence Gracisl of the Roman catholic—the rev. John Winkhaufe, of the German reformed—the

rev. James Sproat, of the presbyterian—the rev. William Dougherty, of the methodist church—and likewise four noted preachers of the Friends society, Daniel Offley, Hufon Langstroth, Michael Minier, and Charles Williams. Seven clergymen have been in the greatest danger from this disorder, the rev. R. Blackwell, rev. Joseph Pilmore, rev. William Rogers, rev. Christopher V. Keating, rev. Frederic Schmidt, the rev. Joseph Turner, and the rev. Robert Annan; but they have all recovered.

Among the women, the mortality has not by any means been so great, as among the men*, nor among the old and infirm as among the middle-aged and robust.

To tipplers and drunkards, and to men who lived high, and were of a corpulent habit of body, this disorder was very fatal. Of these, many were seized, and the recoveries were very rare.

To the *filles de joie*, it has been equally fatal. The wretched debilitated state of their constitutions, rendered them an easy prey to this dreadful disorder, which very soon terminated their miserable career.

To hired servant maids it has been very destructive. Numbers of them fled away—of those who remained, very many fell, who had behaved with an extraordinary degree of fidelity.

It has been dreadfully destructive among the poor. It is very probable, that at least seven eighths of the number of the dead, were of that class. The inhabitants of dirty houses have severely expiated their neglect of cleanliness and decency, by the numbers of them that have fallen sacrifices. Whole families, in such houses, have sunk into one silent, undistinguishing grave.

The mortality in confined streets, small allies, and close houses, debarred of a free circulation of air, has exceeded, in a great proportion, than in the large streets and well-aired houses. In some of the allies, a third

* In many congregations, the deaths of men have been nearly twice as numerous as those of women.

or fourth of the whole of the inhabitants are no more. In 30 houses, the whole number in Pewter Platter alley, 32 people died: and in a part of Market-street, containing 170 houses, only 39. The streets in the suburbs that had the benefit of the country air, especially towards the west part of the city, have suffered little. Of the wide, airy streets, none lost so many people as Arch, near Water-street, which may be accounted for by its proximity to the original seat of the disorder. It is to be particularly remarked, that in general, the more remote the streets were from Water street, the less they experienced of the calamity.

From the effects of this disorder, the French newly settled in Philadelphia, have been in a very remarkable degree exempt†. To what this may be owing, is a subject deserving particular investigation*. By some it has been ascribed to their despising the danger. But, though this may have had some effect, it will not certainly account for it altogether; as it is well known that many of the most courageous persons in Philadelphia, have been among its victims. By many of the French, the great fatality of the disorder has been attributed to the vast quantities of crude and unwholesome fruits brought to our markets, and consumed by all classes of people.

When the yellow fever prevailed in South Carolina, the negroes, according to that accurate observer, dr. Lining, were wholly free from it. "There is something very singular in the constitution of the negroes," says he, "which renders them not liable to this fever; for though many of them were as much exposed as the nurses to this infection, yet I never knew one instance of this fever among them, though they are equally subject with the white peo-

† The French who had been long established here, were nearly as much affected as the natives.

* The frequent use the French make of *lavements*, at all times, may probably account for their escaping so very generally as they did. These purify the bowels, help to discharge the foul matter, and remove costiveness, which is one of the most certain supports of this and other disorders.

"ple to the bilious fever*." The same idea prevailed for a considerable time in Philadelphia; but it was erroneous. They did not escape the disorder; however, there were scarcely any of them seized at first, and the number that were finally affected, was not great; and, as I am informed by an eminent doctor, "it yielded to the power of medicine in them more easily than in the whites." The error that prevailed on this subject had a very salutary effect; for at an early period of the disorder, hardly any white nurses could be procured; and, had the negroes been equally terrified, the sufferings of the sick, great as they actually were, would have been exceedingly aggravated. At the period alluded to, the elders of the African church met, and offered their assistance to the mayor, to procure nurses for the sick, and to assist in burying the dead. Their offers were accepted; and Absalom Jones, Richard Allen, and William Gray, undertook the management of these two several services. The great demand for nurses afforded an opportunity for imposition, which was eagerly seized by some of the vilest of the blacks†. They extorted two, three, four, and even five dollars a night for such attendance, as would have been well paid by a single dollar. Some of them were even detected in plundering the houses of the sick. But it is unjust to cast a censure on the whole for this sort of conduct, as many people have done. The services of Jones, Allen, and Gray, and others of their colour, have been very great, and demand public gratitude.

On examining the books of the hospital at Bush-hill, it appears that there were nearly twenty blacks received there, of whom about three-fourths died.

* *Essays and observations*, vol. II. page 407.

† The extortion here mentioned, was very far from being confined to the negroes; many of the white nurses behaved with equal rapacity.

CHAP. XHI. *State of the weather. Attempt to refute the opinion that cold and rain extinguished the disorder. Average table of mortality.*

THE weather, during the whole of the months of August and September, and most part of October, was remarkably dry and sultry. Rain appeared as if entirely at an end. Various indications, which in scarcely any former instance had ever failed to produce wet weather, disappointed the expectations, the wishes, and the prayers of the citizens. The disorder raged with increased violence as the season advanced towards the fall months. The mortality was much greater in September, than in August—and still greater in the beginning and till the middle of October, than in September. It very particularly merits attention, that though nearly all the hopes of the inhabitants rested on cold and rain, especially the latter, yet the disorder died away with hardly any rain, and a very moderate degree of cold. Its virulence may be said to have expired on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of October. The succeeding deaths were mostly of those long sick. Few persons took the disorder afterwards. Those days were nearly as warm as many of the most fatal ones, in the middle stage of the complaint, the thermometer being at 60, 59, 71, and 72. To account for this satisfactorily is above our feeble powers. In fact, the whole of the disorder, from its first appearance to its final close, has set human wisdom and calculation at defiance.

The idea held up in the preceding paragraph, has been controverted by many; and as the extinction of malignant disorders, generated in summer or the early part of fall, has been universally ascribed to the severe cold and heavy rains of the close of the fall, or the winter, it is asserted that ours must have shared the same fate. It therefore becomes necessary to state the reasons for the contrary opinion.

The extinction of these disorders, according to the generally-received idea on this subject, arises from cold,

or rain, or both together. If from the former, how shall we account for a greater mortality in September, than in August, whereas the degree of heat was considerably abated? How shall we account for a greater mortality in the first part of October than in September, although the heat was still abating? If rain be the efficient cause of arresting the disorder, as is supposed by those who attribute its declension to the rain on the evening of the 15th* of October, how shall we account for the inefficacy of a constant rain during the whole terrible twelfth of October, when one hundred and eleven souls were summoned out of this world, and a hundred and four the day following? To make the matter more plain, I request the reader's attention to the following statement:—

Thermom.					
at 3 P. M. Deaths. Wind. Weather.					
Sept.	19	70	61	SW	fair.
	20	69	67	SE	hazy.
	21	78	57		fair.
	22	83	76		fair.
Oct.	10	74	93	NW	fair.
	11	74	119	W	fair.
	12	64	111	NW	rain.
	13	69	104	NW	fair.
	23	60	54	W	fair.
	24	59	38	NW	fair.
	25	71	35	S	fair, high wind.
	26	72	23	SW	cloudy.

An examination of this table, by any man unbiassed by the received opinion, will, I think, convince him of the justice of the hypothesis which I have advanced—that the increase or abatement of the violence of the disorder, depended on other causes than the degrees of heat, cold, rainy or dry weather. Here is the most palpable proof. The average of the thermometer, the four first quoted days, was 75° —the average of the deaths 65.5. The second four days, the thermometer averaged 70.25, although the frightful average of deaths was, 106.75. And on the last four

* The rain on this evening was not by any means so great as that on the 12th.

days, the thermometer averaged 65.5, whereas the deaths were only 37.5. To facilitate the comparison, I subjoin an abstract of the preceding statement.

	therm.	deaths.
Average of Sept. 19, 20, 21, and 22,	75	65
of Oct. 10, 11, 12, and 13,	70.25	106.75
of Oct. 23, 24, 25, and 26,	65.5	37.5

Thus, those days on which the mortality was at its highest stage, were five-degrees colder than those when the deaths had been only five eighths. And the difference of five degrees between the second and the third four days, will not be pretended to account for a decrease of very nearly two thirds. To try the system of heat, cold, and rain, still further, let us examine the four last days of August. On those days the thermometer averaged 79.5 ; yet the deaths were only 20.75.

I here annex the weekly average of the thermometer and of the deaths, from the first of August to the 7th of November, for the reader's inspection*.

		Average of thermometer.	Average of deaths.
August	1 to 7,	84	9
	8 to 14,	85	7
	15 to 21,	83	7
	22 to 28,	77	15
	29 to 31,	85	17
Sept.	1 to 7,	81	19
	8 to 14,	74	33
	15 to 21,	75	65
	22 to 28,	76	70
	29 and 30,	74	60
Oct.	1 to 7,	71	72
	8 to 14,	71	100
	15 to 21,	58	67
	22 to 28,	58	39
	29 to 31,	46	18
Nov.	1 to 7,	58	15

From the above table it appears, that during the

* When the fractions exceed half, an unit is added ; when they are below half, they are rejected.

month of September, there was a rapid increase regularly of deaths, except on the 29th and 30th, although the weather was growing cooler nearly the whole time. Let any advocate of the theory of cold and rain, compare the first week in September with the second week in October. He will see that the former was ten degrees warmer than the latter, yet the mortality of the one, was only a fifth part of the other. If he will, after this, say that the difference of 13 degrees between the second week in October and the 3d and 4th, will account for a reduction of the mortality from 100 to 67, and then to 39, I can only answer, that an inveterate prejudice too often clouds the reason, and renders it impossible to see the truth, however evident.

In opposition to what I have advanced, it has been observed, that the unfavourable effects of very sultry days were felt for several succeeding ones. This is a weak resource, as will appear from examining the table. The heat of the first and second weeks in October was the same: yet the mortality in the second was nearly one half more than in the first. The heat of the fourth was equal to that of the third, although in the former the deaths were nearly double what they were in the latter.

I hope, therefore, the reader will acknowledge, that the Great Disposer of winds and rains, took his own time, and without the means, either moral or physical, on which we placed our chief reliance, to rescue the remnant of us from destruction.

C H A P. XV.—*Origin of the disorder.*

THIS disorder has most unquestionably been imported from the West Indies. As yet, however, owing to various obvious reasons, it is difficult to fix, with absolute precision, on the vessel or vessels, (for it is very probable it came in several, from the different infected islands) by which it was introduced. That it is an imported disorder, rests on the following reasons, each of which, singly, justifies the theory, but

all, collectively, establish it to the satisfaction of every candid and reasonable man.

1st. The yellow fever existed in several of the West India islands a long time before its appearance here*.

2d. Various vessels from those islands arrived here in July.

3d. Scarcely any precautions were used to guard against the disorder.

4th. A respectable citizen of Philadelphia, supercargo of one of our vessels, saw, in July, six or seven people sick of this fever on board a brig at Cape François bound for our port†.

5th. A vessel from Cape François, which arrived here in July, lost several of her people with this fever, on her passage.

* *Extract from a London paper, of August 13, 1793.*

"The plague, brought from Bulam, which first made its appearance at Grenada, has spread most alarmingly. Eighty persons died in one day at Grenada of this epidemic. The hurricane months just coming on, are not likely to make it less violent in its effects."

"[It appears by a subsequent paragraph in the same paper, that the disease was ascertained to be the yellow fever.]"

Extract from the Courier, a London paper, of August 24.

"Before the fleet left Antigua so great was the apprehension entertained there of the plague, that all vessels from Grenada, were obliged to perform quarantine; and all letters from the latter island, were smoked at the former. The infection was reported to have reached Dominica."

Extract from the Observer, a London paper, of August 25.

"The plague, we are distressed to hear, has made its appearance in several of our West India islands. At Grenada, and Dominica, the symptoms are said to be highly alarming."

Extract from a Kingston paper, of October 12.

"The islands of Barbadoes and Dominica continue to be afflicted with a malignant fever; about 300 white inhabitants have perished in the former, and near 500 in the latter."

† To any enquirer I am ready to communicate the name of the supercargo, and the name of the brig.

6th. A person from Cape François, died of this fever at Marcus Hook†—and another at Chester§.

7th. The vessels in which those persons arrived, and which were infected with the effluvia of the sick and dead, came freely to our wharves, and particularly to that very one where the disorder made its first appearance.

8th. Persons sick of the yellow fever have been landed in our city from vessels arrived from the West Indies*.

9th. Dead bodies have been seen deposited secretly on board some of those vessels.

10th. There is the strongest reason to believe, that the beds and bedding of the sick and dead were not destroyed, but, on the contrary, brought into our city.

11th. This disorder had every characteristic symptom that marked it on former occasions, when its importation was unquestioned.

Lastly, Of all the reasons advanced to support the opinion of its having been generated here, the only one, that has even the appearance of plausibility, viz. the influence of a tropical season, such as we had last summer, is unanswerably refuted by the concurring testimony of Lind, Lining, Warren, and Bruce, who, in the most unequivocal manner, have declared that it does not depend on the weather.

“ It does not appear, from the most accurate observations of the variations of the weather, or any difference of the seasons, which I have been able to make for several years past, that this fever is *any way caused*, or much influenced by them; for I have seen it *at all times*, and in *all seasons*, in the

† I do hereby declare, that I was at Marcus Hook late in July, when a woman, who had been landed there from one of the vessels lately from Cape François, died; that I was informed by a French person, a neighbour, that she died of the yellow fever; that this person burned a quantity of tar at the door, for the purpose, as he informed me, of purifying the air.

JOHN MASSEY.

§ My information of the death of this person is derived from a letter written by dr. William Martin to dr. Currie.

* Major Hodgdon and others can testify to the truth of this.

“ *coolest, as well as in the hottest time of the year.*”*

“ This fever *does not seem to take its origin from any particular constitution of the weather, independent of infectious miasmata, as dr. Warren has formerly well observed* ; for within these twenty-five years, it has been only four times epidemical in this town, namely in the autumns of the years 1732, 39, 45, and 48, though none of those years, (excepting that of 1739, whose summer and autumn were remarkably rainy) were either warmer or more rainy, (and some of them less so) than the summers and autumns were in several other years, in which we had not one instance of any one seized with this fever : which is contrary to what would have happened, *if particular constitutions of the weather, were productive of it, without infectious miasmata*†.”

“ *In omni anni tempestate, sese effert hic morbus ; symptomata autem graviora observantur, ubi calor magnus cum multa humiditate conjungitur*‡.”

CHAP. XVI. *Desultory facts and reflexions. A collection of scraps*§.

THE want of a lazaretto, whither persons labouring under contagious disorders, might be sent, and of a proper law on the subject, empowering the civil authority to interpose with the necessary energy,

* Hillary on diseases of Barbadoes, page 146.

† Lining, *Essays and observations, political and literary*, vol. II. page 406.

‡ Bruce, quoted by Lind on hot climates, 227.

§ This and the succeeding chapter calls for some apology. Many of the anecdotes herein related, are of little importance, except from their having a tendency to reflect light on the state of the public mind during a time in which men were most completely taken by surprise. Considering the subject in this point of view, hardly any occurrence, of so eventful a period, ought to be suffered to sink in oblivion. Some, of a ludicrous turn, are introduced as a relief to the sombre complexion of a narrative, in which the predominant characters are death and destruction, and a cold regard for self alone.

at the first inroad of such a dreadful destroyer, has been the cause of our late sufferings ; for, humanly speaking, had decisive measures been adopted any time before the first of September, while the disorder existed only in one street, and in a few houses in that street, there can be little doubt, that it might have been very soon extinguished. But the former sufferings of this place in 1762, were soon forgotten—and no steps taken to provide for the removal of such an evil in future, after it should invade the city. It is to be hoped our legislature, as well as that of every state in the union, will see the propriety of giving this important subject the consideration it so amply deserves, and of making provision against like calamities in future. In Italy, at Spalato, where the plague raged fifteen or twenty years ago, if the infected did not reveal their situation to the proper authority, they were subjected to capital punishment ; and the same penalty was denounced against such as did not inform of infected persons, when they knew of them. This is too severe for the paternal mildness of our criminal code ; but some penalties ought to be denounced in such cases. Indeed, were lazaretos on a proper establishment, it would be an object of desire with the sick, to be transported to them.



It is hardly conceivable that the funeral of entire strangers could afford subject of satisfaction. Yet they have produced that effect. After being so long accustomed to behold the bodies of the dead, drawn to the grave on the shafts of a chair, the sight of a corpse carried by men to be interred, afforded something like the appearance of former times ; and I believe the satisfaction excited by that consideration absorbed every thought of the deceased.



The appearance of most of the grave yards in Philadelphia is extremely awful. They exhibit a strong likeness of ploughed fields ; and were any thing capable

of stamping on our breasts indelible impressions of the uncertainty of the tenure by which we hold our very precarious existence, a turn though one of our burial grounds could not possibly fail to produce that effect. But it is to be feared, that with the danger will vanish all recollection of the distressing scenes we have passed through.



It has been denied that a person is twice susceptible of the yellow fever. The opinion, as it has a good tendency, to inspire confidence in convalescents, and in those who have quite recovered, might perhaps as well be suffered to pass uncontroverted, were not truth the object. Several persons in this city, have been twice sick with this disorder. I know it is usual to call this a relapse. But relapse or not, those people whom I mean, have been ill—have recovered entirely—and been a second time taken down. Some of them are now no more, witness mr. Fleming. Mr. William Young was worse the second time than the first.



One observation, of great importance to the cause of humanity, escaped me in the former editions, and ought to be very particularly attended to in every such dreadful crisis as we have experienced. Of the very large number of persons who have fallen under this disorder, it is not improbable that a half or a third have perished merely for want of necessary care and attention, owing to the extraordinary panic. Almost all the remarkable cases of recovery are to be ascribed, under providence, to the fidelity of husbands, wives, children, and servants, who braved the danger, and determined to obey the dictates of humanity. There are various instances of persons who may be said to have been by these means snatched from the grasp of death; having been so far reduced, as to have their coffins made.—And for the encouragement of those who may, at any other time, or in any other place, have friends or relatives in this disorder, let it be

remarked, that few of those who discharged their duty to their families, have suffered by it. There are instances of individuals, who have nursed and attended on six, eight and ten persons unremittingly, in their own houses, without ever taking the infection. Others, before their own illness, and after their recovery, nursed and restored their families. William Young had no less than ten in his house sick, and nearly all at one time. He attended on them till he was taken ill; and, during his sickness, gave directions for the management of them, as effectually as if he was well. After his recovery, he again attended them himself. Of his whole family, his wife only died; and it is supposed her death was accelerated by her being in an advanced stage of pregnancy. There are cases of single persons having the disorder in large families of eight, ten, and twelve, and none catching it from them. In the family of David Clarke, who died of the malignant fever, there were no less than twenty-two persons, not one of whom caught the infection, altho' he had the same attention paid him by all his family, as if he had been in any other disorder. Not one of the carters employed by the committee in the very dangerous office of removing the sick and burying the dead, ever had it*. The nurses at Bush-hill have all escaped, except two; as have the worthy managers. Thomas Boyles, the tenant, who occupied the building at Bushhill, at the time it was taken as an hospital, that is, the 31st of August, lived there until

* Let not the humble sphere of life, in which he moves, prevent me from here mentioning a worthy and faithful man, Thomas Wilkinon, employed by the committee, in burying the dead, and removing the sick, from their organization till the extinction of the disorder. Such was the noxious situation of many dead bodies, that he frequently returned vomiting from the performance of his duty. In one instance, in raising the corpse of a woman several days dead, he was covered with putrescent blood. Yet he still persevered in the most unwearied manner, through dangers, that render his preservation equally astonishing with that of Girard, Helm, Helmuth, Mrs. Saville, and others. It is to be hoped the corporation will find some comfortable situation for him, in which to pass the remainder of his days.

the 29th of October, with his wife and six children, none of whom were ever affected with the malignant fever. Let these instances suffice at all future times to prevent fear from totally overpowering the understanding, and producing scenes of cruelty that make a feeling being blush for his species.



Among the country people, large quantities of wild pigeons in the spring are regarded as certain indications of an unhealthy summer. Whether or not this prognostic has ever been verified before, I cannot tell. But it is very certain, that during the last spring, the numbers of those birds brought to market, were immense. Never, perhaps, were there so many before.



Several classes of people were highly benefited by the public distress. Coffin-makers had full employment, and in general high prices for their work. Most of the retail stores being shut up, those that remained open, had an uncommon demand; as the whole of the business was divided among a few. Those who had carriages to hire, to transport families to the country, received whatever they pleased to require. The holders of houses at from three, to twenty miles from the city, who chose to rent the whole or part of them, had high rents. The two notaries, who protested for the banks, profited highly by the absence of the merchants and traders.



I have learned with great pleasure, that a few landlords, commiserating the distresses of their tenants, have come to the very humane resolution of remitting the payment of rents due during the prevalence of the disorder. Were they to enter into resolutions generally to do the same, it would reflect honour on them. But there are some, whose hardened hearts know no compassion, and who will have "the pound of flesh—the penalty of the bond." Indeed, when the disorder was at the highest stage, some landlords

seized the small property of poor roomkeepers, who were totally unable to pay their rent. A man wrote to the committee, informing them that the poverty of his tenants rendered it impossible for them to pay him ; he therefore begged the committee would, as they were appointed to relieve the poor, pay the arrears due him ! Another person, a wealthy widow, procured recommendations for some poor roomkeepers, her tenants ; and the committee gave them each a small sum. As soon as they had received it, she seized the money and their clothes !

A man lost his wife with the disorder. He had it himself, lost his sight totally, and was left penniless, with two infant children. Yet his landlord, before his convalescence was complete, seized his clothes and furniture, and turned him out of doors !!!

“ You may as well use question with the wolf,

“ Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb,

“ As seek to soften that (than which what's harder ?)

“ His flinty heart.” ————— SHAKESPEARE.

I hope the reader takes more pleasure in perusing cases reflecting honour on human nature, than those of a different description. An amiable woman in New York, feeling for the situation of the numerous orphans in this city, wrote to a member of the committee, to choose her one of them, as nearly resembling a child she had lost, as possible. She particularly desired one without connexions, if such could be procured. She proposes to adopt it, and, with her husband, to bestow on it all the tenderness one of her own would have had. Would it not be unjust to withhold her name ? Every reader answers, yes—and I will therefore reveal it—Susan Willet. Several applications of a similar nature have been made by some of our own citizens.

In the summer of 1791, the yellow fever prevailed in New York, in a part of Water-street, and in proportion to the sphere of its action, was as fatal there as

it has been here. It began in August, and continued till the middle of September, when it totally disappeared, and has never since visited that place. This should ease the fears of many among us, who, always viewing the black side of every thing, terrify people with their prognostications, that we shall have it again next spring or summer. All the symptoms were full as dangerous and alarming in New York, as in Philadelphia. Many persons died in three days; "stupor, delirium, yellowness, the black vomit, and death, rapidly succeeding each other."† It spread no farther at that time, than the one street, although no precautions, as far as I can learn, were taken to prevent its extension. The same species of disorder raged in this city in 1762, with great violence. It disappeared in the month of November, and has not from that time until this year visited Philadelphia.



The summer and fall of this year have been unhealthy in many parts of the union, as well as in Philadelphia. At Lynn, in Massachusetts, I have been informed, but have no means of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the report, that a malignant fever, not unlike ours, prevailed in August. In many of the towns of Virginia, intermittent fevers have been much more prevalent and mortal than they have been at former periods. Georgetown and its vicinity, which are in general very healthy, lost, in the course of a few weeks in summer, an unexampled number of people by the flux, which disorder has raged with great violence in many parts of America. The influenza has generally spread through the union, and been very fatal. It has been twice in Vermont, where likewise the putrid sore throat has carried off numbers. At Harrisburg and Middletown, in this state, the flux and a putrid fever have been extremely destructive, and swept away, I am credibly informed, a fifteenth

† Letter from a physician in New York, to his friend in New Jersey, Federal Gazette, Sept. 21, 1793.

part of the inhabitants. Delaware state, particularly Kent county, has suffered much from fall fevers, which have produced a very great mortality. At Dover, in the same state, a bilious colic raged with great violence, during last summer, and was extremely fatal. At Pauling's Kill, in Suffex county, New Jersey, a bilious and remittent fever has made very great havoc. And various other places have experienced a mortality, very uncommon, and which, but for the calamity of Philadelphia absorbing public attention every where, and being the standard of comparison, would have created great alarms and uneasiness.

Of the number of citizens who fled away, it is difficult to form any accurate estimate. In the city, from Vine to South street, which has been surveyed by a man employed by the committee, of 21,000 inhabitants, the number of absent people is stated to be 8600. But as this business was several weeks performing, considerable variations must necessarily have taken place. The emigration was not finished in those streets examined in the early part of his progress,—and towards the latter part, the returns had been already considerable. One may be supposed to balance the other, and the removals in the liberties to have been equal to those in the city. We shall therefore probably not err much, when we estimate the number who left the city at about 17,000. This is not so many as I formerly supposed, having estimated them at 23,000. Which of the two is accurate, or whether either of them is so, I leave the reader to determine.

The effect of fear in predisposing the body for the yellow fever and other disorders, and increasing their malignance, when taken, is well known. The following exception to the general rule, which may be depended on, is curious and interesting. A young woman, whose fears were so very prevalent, as not only to render her unhappy from the commencement of the disorder, but even to interfere with the happiness

of the family with whom she lived, had to attend on seven persons, all of whom were in a very dangerous state, and one of whom died. Her attendance was assiduous and unremitted for nearly three weeks. Yet she has never been in the slightest degree affected.



The watches and clocks in this city, during the disorder, were almost always wrong. Hardly any of the watchmakers remained—and few people paid attention how time passed. One night, the watchmen cried ten o'clock when it was only nine, and continued the mistake all the succeeding hours.



The Hope, a vessel from Londonderry, arrived in our river towards the end of August. The passengers had a malignant disorder among them, in consequence of which, orders were issued to have them landed at State Island, that they might undergo examination. Nevertheless, several of them came to the city, and added to the dangers already existing. The mayor, on the 3d of September, issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens not only to use their endeavours to detect such as had arrived, and to prevent others from coming, without procuring the proper certificates; but to make report to one of the magistrates, of the names of those by whom they were harboured, that they might be prosecuted according to law. On this subject an obvious reflexion arises, which I will not suppress. Our citizens have generally been in the habit of severely censuring the inhabitants of those places in which very strict precautions were taken, to prevent the spreading of the disorder that prevailed here; and yet we see that our own conduct, in a case nearly similar, has not been very different. I would not wish to be understood as if I meant to justify the whole of the proceedings that took place every where; far from it; some of them have been to the last degree severe, and unnecessarily so; for all the cautions requisite, were compatible with a small

degree of attention to the comfort and convenience of fellow citizens, in good health, travelling for business, for pleasure, or the preservation of health, and even of life.—Whereas in many places it would appear as if the harshest mode of carrying harsh measures into effect, was purposely adopted. My intention is merely to show, that such as indiscriminately vilify those who have resorted to precautions dictated by prudence, do not weigh the matter in the scales of impartial justice.



Governor Moultrie's proclamation, announcing the existence of the malignant fever in the Grenadas, &c. and ordering a quarantine, is dated the 7th of June.



Some of the postmasters, in the different states, used the precaution to dip Philadelphia letters into vinegar with a pair of tongs, before they handled them. Several of the subscribers for Philadelphia papers, made their servants sprinkle them with vinegar, and dry them at the fire, before they would venture to touch them.



Joseph Inskip attended several sick persons in a family near him. When he was ill himself, he wanted assistance*, and sent for some of them to attend him—but they ungratefully refused! O Shame! where is thy blush?



Many of our citizens who fled from the city, neglected or forgot to leave their servants money enough for their support; so that some of these poor creatures had to depend for sustenance on the charity of their neighbours.



Some of our unemployed tradesmen wished to procure work at the new roads now making. But the

* His wife was ill at the same time.

people who were employed, agreed, that if they were engaged, that they would all abandon their work ; so that the overseers were obliged to renounce the idea.

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The incautious security of the citizens of Philadelphia, at the first stage of the disorder, is highly to be regretted. Most of those who died of the malignant disorder, before the 26th of August, were carried to burial with the accustomed parade of attendants which so generally prevails in this city. The chief of the persons who at that time carried the dead to the grave, and several of those who attended the funerals, were speedily taken sick, and hurried into eternity.

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Sebastian Ale, an old grave-digger, who had long lost the sense of smelling, fancied he could not take the disorder, and followed his business without apprehension. A husband and his wife who lay sick together, wished to be interred in the same grave. Their deaths happened within a few days of each other. When the latter of the two was to be buried, Sebastian was employed to dig open the other's grave. He struck upon and broke the coffin, and in stooping down, received into his mouth such an intolerable and deadly stench, that he was taken sick immediately, and in a day or two died.

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The scourge of the yellow fever has fallen with extreme severity on some families. There are various instances of five and six, and some of eight, ten, and of Godfrey Gebler's family no less than eleven were swept off the face of the earth. Dr. Sproat, his wife, son, and daughter—Michael Hay, his wife, and three children—David Flickwir and five of his family—Samuel Weatherby, wife, and four grown children, are no more. And there are numberless instances of a havoc equally great in particular families. There is one house in this city, from which above twenty per-

sons were carried, some to Bushhill, but the most of them to the grave.



There is one fact respecting this disorder, which renders it probable, that the exercise of the duties of humanity towards the fugitive Philadelphians, would not have been attended with the danger universally imagined. In defiance of all the resolutions entered into by the inhabitants of various towns, many of our infected citizens evaded their vigilance, and took refuge among them; and in very few cases is it known that they communicated the infection.—Three persons died of this disorder, in one house near Woodbury, in New Jersey; they had been attended during their illness, by the family, none of whom caught the disease. Six or seven died at Darby, as many at Germantown, and eight at Haddonfield, without communicating it to any of the inhabitants. A man from Philadelphia, of the name of Cornell, died in New York, about two days after his arrival. The place of his death was a boarding house, in which were several boarders, one of whom slept in the same bed with him. Two of the family only were slightly affected—but not in such a degree as to require medical aid. Several other infected persons from our city, died there, and no one caught the infection from them. A man died at one of the principal taverns in Baltimore, of the same disorder. Many people had visited and attended him during the whole of his illness, without injury. No person was affected but his doctor, whose indisposition was not of long continuance. A great number of similar instances have occurred at Burlington, Bordenton, Lamberton, Princeton, Brunswick, Woodbridge, Newark, Lancaster, and various other places.

Since the first edition appeared, I have had information from a number of creditable persons, that the idea that the disorder has not been communicated out of Philadelphia, is erroneous. A family, of the name of Hopper, near Woodbury, took it from some of our infected citizens, and three of them died. A woman

in Chester county, who had boarded and lodged some of the sick, died of the malignant fever. Three people, of one family in Trenton, took it from a sick person from Philadelphia, and died of it. A negro servant belonging to Mr. Morgan, of Pensaucon creek, in New Jersey, took up an infected bed floating in the Delaware, which spread the disorder in the family, and Mrs. Morgan and her girl both died of it. It was introduced by his son from Philadelphia, into the family of Mr. Cadwallader, at Abington, some of whom died with it. Some others in different places caught the infection, and died. But the cases of this kind have been extremely few, considering the numbers, who carried the disorder from hence, and died with it in the country.

C H A P. XVII. *Another collection of scraps.*

THOSE who reflect on the many shocking cases of cruelty and desertion of friends and relations which occurred in Philadelphia, however they may regret, cannot be surprised, that in the country, and in various towns and cities, inhumanity should be experienced by Philadelphians, from strangers. The universal consternation extinguished in people's breasts the most honourable feelings of human nature; and in this case, as in various others, the suspicion operated as injuriously as the reality. Many travellers from this city, exhausted with fatigue and with hunger, have been refused shelter and sustenance, and have fallen victims to the fears, not to the want of charity, of those to whom they applied for relief*. Instances of this kind have occurred on almost every road leading from Philadelphia. People under suspicion of having this disorder, have been forced by their fellow travellers to quit the stages, and perished in the woods without a possibility of procuring any assistance. At Easton, in Maryland, a waggon-load of goods from Philadel-

* The fugitive Philadelphians were in general as strict in their precautions against them who fled later than they, as any of the country people.

phia was actually burned ; and a woman, who came with it, was, it is said, tarred and feathered !



In a town in Jersey, an association was entered into to prevent all intercourse with Philadelphia, and the inhabitants agreed to mount guard, alternately. One man, who was principled against this severity, refused to do duty, or join in the combination. He was advertised, and all people forbidden to have any communication with him—indeed he was absolutely refused the necessaries of life—a butcher, who passed his door, told him, when applied to for provisions, that he had meat enough, but none for him. Having gone, for a short time, from home, in the direction towards Philadelphia, but not within thirty miles of the city, the centinel on duty stopped him on his return—and he persisting in his determination to proceed, the other presented his firelock, and it is supposed would have shot him, but for the interference of a third person.

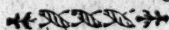


The son of a citizen of Philadelphia arrived at a town in Virginia fourteen days before the time of fixing the quarantine, which was for twenty days. However, he was still obliged to undergo the full quarantine after that time, which made thirty-four days, exclusive of above six days spent on the road.



An emigrant from Philadelphia, who had been away nearly three weeks, had to cross a ferry in a neighbouring state, and was provided with proper certificates of the length of time he was absent. He got into the scow, with his wife, and carriage, and was rowed over to the opposite side. There he was refused permission to land, as he had not a certificate from a particular magistrate in that part of the country. He leaped out of the scow, on a rock, and the centinel swore he would blow his brains out, if he advanced a step farther. His wife, who was in the boat, was under the most dreadful apprehensions, as the ferrymen were drunk, the horses in the carriage

fretful, and the wind high. In spite of his intreaties, and his offers to prove the length of his absence, he was obliged to return in quest of the magistrate pointed out. When he arrived at his house, which was several miles from the ferry, the justice concealed himself, though fear of catching the disorder. He then went to another, some miles further back. By the time he returned to the ferry, it was nine o'clock, and he had to wait till next morning.



A poor man was taken sick on the road at a village not far from Philadelphia. He lay calling for water, a considerable time in vain. At length, an old woman brought a pitcher full, and not daring to approach him, she laid it at a distance, desiring him to crawl to it, which he did. After lying there about forty-eight hours, he died; and the body lay in a state of putrefaction for some time, until the neighbours hired two black butchers to bury him, for twenty-four dollars. They dug a pit to windward—with a fork, hooked a rope about his neck---dragged him into it---and, at as great a distance as possible, cast earth into the pit to cover him.



One of our citizens lost his brother in the country with the malignant fever; and, owing to the fears of the neighbours, could not prevail on any person even to make him a coffin. He was obliged to wrap him up in a blanket, to dig a grave for him, and bury him with his own hands.



In a small town not far distant from Philadelphia, very arbitrary attempts were unfeelingly made to oblige one of our fugitives to mount guard against his own fellow citizens. He refused; and finding him resolute against every effort, they were obliged to desist.



In one of the American ports, a Philadelphia vessel, just arrived, was forced to return to sea with only

two gallons of water for each man. In the same port, one of the captains from our city had his boat stove to pieces.



The 17th of September, the western shore Baltimore stage was stopped about two miles from that town, by an armed guard. The hour of arrival was about eight o'clock at night. There was a tavern at pistol-shot from the place. But the tavern keeper refused to receive the passengers, twelve in number. They were detained on the road all night without any shelter but the stage, in which they dozed a part of the night; during the remainder of it, they lay before a fire which they had kindled in the woods. Next morning, the tavern-keeper, one Murray, an inhuman Goth, when they sent to him for breakfast, refused to give them any. But about two hours afterwards, he let them have some bread, cheese, wine, and cider, with which they breakfasted on the road. In this situation they remained until the afternoon, that is, for eighteen hours. A captain in the French navy, with his wife, and several French gentlemen, were among the passengers.



A respectable citizen of Philadelphia left the city on the 17th of September, intending to reside on Long Island till the disorder ceased. He was taken ill on the road—and prevented from proceeding, near Newark. He took lodgings at a captain Littel's near Second river. The alarm spread of an infected man being in the house—the neighbours assembled—fixed a fence on each side of Littel's house, and obliged the people to remove out of a house near to it, which the fence likewise enclosed. The road and river lay before Littel's door; the former was entirely cut off by the fence, which run clear to the river. At the distance of a hundred yards, was a church, in which public worship was intermitted for three or four weeks, through fear. Travellers took a circuitous route of above a mile, to avoid danger.

At length he died—and his son, about nine years old, had to assist in performing the last melancholy rites for him. The fence remained for ten days after his death, to ascertain whether or not his family had taken the disorder.

Justice requires me to add, that they were not suffered to be in want of any necessaries. They were directed to write what they had occasion for, on a paper and fasten it on the fence. Persons were appointed to supply them with whatever was requisite.



An artful girl, just from Philadelphia, completely deceived the centinel stationed near Bordentown. She asked him, with much earnestness, as if afraid to venture in, was *that there* confounded yellow fever got into the town?—"No," says he, "you may go in with as much safety as to your own home." I need not add, that she went forward.



A Philadelphian, in a small town near this city, lost his child in the fever, and went to bury it. On his return, he found all his furniture on the road, and the doors locked : and no intreaties could again procure him admittance.

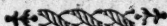


When tar was in use among the various preventatives, a boy was determined to secure himself by night as well as by day ; and accordingly tied a tarred rope twice about his neck, and afterwards buttoned his collar with some difficulty. He woke in the night, half strangled, and black in the face. He may with justice be said to have nearly choked himself, to save his life.



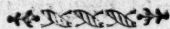
It would be extraordinary if so very favourable an opportunity of inventing marvellous stories, should have been suffered to pass over without some prodigies being recorded. Mankind are ever prone to the

extravagant, especially when their passions are warmed. And pity and terror, two passions particularly calculated to foster this disposition, being roused into action to the highest degree, the marvellous stories, which were every where current, and which even stole into print, can be easily accounted for. Some of the Maryland papers relate, that "a voice had been heard in the streets of Philadelphia, warning the inhabitants to prepare for their doom, as written in the prophet Ezekiel, ch. 27." The Marylander who heard this voice, was certainly gifted with a most extraordinary ear, as, at the distance of above a hundred miles, he heard what we could not hear on the spot. And it would appear that his *sight* was equally good with his hearing; for he *saw* two angels conversing with the watch. It is true, he is too modest to say, he saw them himself—he only says "two angels were *seen* conversing with the watch at midnight, about the subject of what the voice had previously proclaimed." But no person here having ever seen them—it is fairly presumable, as it would be highly criminal to doubt of facts resting on such authority, that he must have been the eye-witness himself.

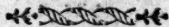


A merchant of Philadelphia, who had been absent for several weeks, was returning to the city in the second week of November, having heard that the danger was no more. He met a man on the road going from Philadelphia; and naturally enquired into the state of affairs. The other told him, that a coffin maker, who had been employed by the committee for relief of the sick, had found such a decrease of demand two weeks before, that he had a large supply of coffins on hand; but that the mortality had again so far increased, that he had sold all, and had seven journeymen employed day and night. This so alarmed the Philadelphian, that he again returned with his family, to wait a more favourable issue.

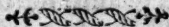
A drunken sailor lay in the street, in the northern liberties, for a few hours asleep, and was supposed by the neighbours to be dead with the disorder; but they were too much afraid, to make personal examination. They sent to the committee at the city hall for a cart and a coffin. The carter took the man by the heels, and was going to put him into the coffin. Handling him roughly, he awoke, and damning his eyes, asked him what he was about? the carter let him drop in a fright, and ran off as if a ghost was at his heels.



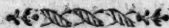
A lunatic, who had the malignant fever, was advised, by his neighbours, to go to Bushhill. He consented, and got into the cart; but soon changing his mind, he slipped out at the end, unknown to the carter, who, after a while, missing him, and seeing him at a distance running away, turned his horse about, and trotted hard after him. The other doubled his pace; and the carter whipped his horse to a gallop; but the man turned a corner, and hid himself in a house, leaving the mortified carter to return, and deliver an account of his ludicrous adventure.



Several instances have occurred of the carters on their arrival at Bushhill, and proceeding to deliver up their charge, finding, to their amazement, the carts empty.

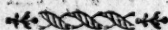


A woman, whose husband died, refused to have him buried in a coffin provided for her by one of her friends, as too paltry and mean. She bought an elegant and costly one—and had the other laid by in the yard. In a week, she was herself a corpse—and was buried in the very coffin she had so much despised.

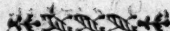


The wife of a man who lived in Walnut-street, was seized with the malignant fever, and given over by the doctors. The husband abandoned her, and

next night lay out of the house for fear of catching the infection. In the morning, taking it for granted, from the very low state she had been in, that she was dead, he purchased a coffin for her; but on entering the house, was surprised to see her much recovered. He fell sick shortly after, died, and was buried in the very coffin, which he had so precipitately bought for his wife, who is still living.



The powers of the god of love might be imagined to lie dormant amidst such scenes of distress as Bush-hill exhibited. But we find that his sway was felt there with equal force as any where else. John Johnson, and Priscilla Hicks, two of the patients, who had recovered; and officiated as nurses to the sick, were smitten with each other's charms—and, procuring leave of absence for an hour or two, they came to the city on the 23d of September, were joined in the bands of matrimony, and returned to their avocation at the hospital. A long chasm took place in the hymeneal records; for no adventure of the same kind occurred, until the 5th of November, when Nassy, a Portuguese mulatto, took to wife Hannah Smith, a bouncing German girl, who, as well as himself, was employed as nurse.



The state of the police and of society in Philadelphia, appears to no small advantage, when we consider one circumstance. Notwithstanding the absence of the magistrates, and the immense value of property left unprotected through the fears of the owners, and the deaths of the persons left to take care of it, there was only one or two burglaries committed.—One was attempted: but the rogues were discovered and taken. A hardened villain from a neighbouring state, formed a plot with some negroes to plunder houses. He was a master rogue, had digested a complete system, and formed a large partnership for the more successful execution of his schemes. However, he was soon seized, and the company dissolved.

The jail of Philadelphia is under such excellent regulation, that the disorder made its appearance there only in two or three instances, although such abodes of misery are the places where contagious disorders are most commonly generated. When the yellow fever raged most violently in the city, there were in the jail one hundred and six French soldiers and sailors, confined by order of the French consul; besides eighty convicts, vagrants, and persons for trial; all of whom, except two or three, remained perfectly free from the complaint. Several circumstances conspired to produce this salutary effect. The people confined were frequently cleansed and purified by the use of the cold bath—they were kept constantly employed—vegetables formed a considerable part of their diet—in the yard, vegetation flourished—and many of them being employed in stone-cutting, the water, constantly running, kept the atmosphere in a moist state, while the people of Philadelphia were almost uninterruptedly parched up by unceasing heat. Elijah Weed, the late jailor, caught the disorder in the city, and died in the jail, without communicating it to any of the people confined. I hope I shall be excused for paying a tribute to the memory of this valuable citizen, under whose government of the jail, and with whose hearty co-operation, most of the regulations in that institution have been effected, which, with the successful experiments made in England, prove that jails may be easily converted from sinks of human depravity and wretchedness, into places of reformation; so that, instead of rendering the idle vagrant, confined merely on suspicion, or for want of friends to protect him, obdurate, wicked, and ripe for rapine and spoil,—the profligate and abandoned may be so reclaimed in them, as, on their liberation, to become useful members of society. For the honour of human nature, it ought to be recorded, that some of the convicts in the jail, a part of the term of whose confinement had been remitted, as a reward for their peaceable, orderly behaviour, voluntarily offered themselves as nurses, to attend the sick at Bush-hill, and have in

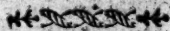
that capacity conducted themselves with great fidelity. Among them are some who were formerly regarded, and with justice, as hardened, abandoned villains, which the old system usually rendered every tenant of a jail, who remained there a few weeks. According to the same summary system, these men's lives would have been long since offered up as an atonement to society for the injury they had done it. That is, in plain English, because society had suffered one injury by rapine, it was necessary it should suffer another by law. But by the present improved and humane plan, they and great numbers of others are restored to society and usefulness once more. So much better, although a little more troublesome, is it, to reform men, than to butcher them under colour of law and justice.



The sympathy for our calamities, displayed in various places, and the very liberal contributions raised for our relief, reflect the highest honour on their inhabitants, and demand our warmest gratitude. The inhabitants of Gloucester county, in New Jersey, have the honour of being first in this laudable race. So early as the 30th of September, they had a considerable sum collected, with which they purchased a quantity of provisions for the use of the hospital at Bush-hill. They have, from that time, regularly continued copious supplies twice a week. In addition to this, they have made, and are now making, considerable purchases of wood, for the relief of the poor during the winter. From a few citizens of Philadelphia, near Germantown, there have been received two thousand dollars; from others near Darby, fourteen hundred; from New York, five thousand; from a person unknown, five hundred; from Bucks' county, sixteen hundred; from Delaware county, twelve hundred; from Franklin county, nearly five hundred; from Boston, sundry articles, which have been sold for nearly two thousand; and from sundry other persons and places, contributions equally liberal and honourable.

There has been a very strong analogy between the state of Philadelphia, and that of an army. About the close of August, and till the middle of September, when the dangers were few, and, by prudent management, might have been easily surmounted, an universal trepidation benumbed people's faculties; and flight and self-preservation seemed to engross the whole attention of a large proportion of the citizens. Just so, with an army of recruits. Every breath of wind terrifies them. Vague rumours are heard with fear and trembling. In every tree at a distance is beheld a formidable enemy, to whom they are ready to lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion. But when the "din of arms, and cannon's rattle" have familiarized them with the horrid trade of death, the obstinate phalanx beholds, unmoved, its ranks mowed down, and death advancing, with rapid strides, to terminate their (as it is falsely termed) *glorious* career. — Even thus was it here. Towards the close of September, and during the first part of October, when the horrors of the scene were constantly increasing, and from fifty to a hundred were interred daily, then people cast away their various preventatives—thieves' vinegar, tarred ropes, garlic, camphor bags, smelling bottles, &c.—And then it was, that they assumed a manly fortitude, tempered with the sober, serious pensiveness, befitting such an awful scene.

A friend, to whom I communicated this idea, has endeavoured to explain the matter differently. He says, that those who were terrified at first, generally fled away—and left behind such as were possessed of a stronger frame of mind. This is an error; as many men, who were among the most striking instances of the influence of terror at first; behaved, in the end, with the most exemplary fortitude,



Shall I be pardoned for passing a censure on those, whose mistaken zeal led them, during the most dreadful stages of the calamity, to crowd some of our churches, and aid this frightful enemy in his work of destruction? who, fearful, left their prayers and adora-

tion at home would not find acceptance before the Deity, resorted to churches filled with bodies of contagious air, where, with every breath, they inhaled noxious miasmata? To this single cause I am bold in ascribing a large proportion of the mortality—And it is remarkable, that those congregations, whose places of worship were most crowded, have suffered the most dreadfully. Will men never acquire wisdom? Are we yet to learn, that the Almighty architect of the heavens and earth, does not require “temples made with men’s hands?” that going to a place of worship, against the great law of self-preservation, implanted in indelible characters by his divine hand, on the breast of every one of his creatures, constitutes no part of the adoration due to the maker and preserver of mankind? That a “meek and humble heart” is the temple wherein he delights to be worshipped? I hope not—I hope the awful lesson some of our congregations hold forth on this subject, by a mortality out of all proportion to their numbers, will serve as a memento, at all future times, in the like critical emergencies!*



Some of those who remained in the city, have, for reasons not very easy to justify, been in the habit of reproaching those who fled, with criminality, as deserters, who abandoned their posts†. I believe, on the

* This paragraph, although erroneous, is retained, that I may have an opportunity, which I cheerfully embrace, of acknowledging the mistake I have committed. On a revision of the bills of mortality, it appears, that those congregations who kept up religious worship regularly, did not lose more than, and some not so many as, their usual proportions. In one year, ending July 31, 1792, the German Lutherans buried more than a sixth of the whole number of the dead in the city—the German reformed, a fifteenth—the Friends, a tenth—and St. Mary’s, an eighth. From August 1, to Nov. 6, 1792, the burials among the German Lutherans were not quite a sixth—among the German Reformed, nearly a sixteenth—among the Friends, an eleventh—and in St. Mary’s grave-yard, a sixteenth. These were the congregations alluded to, in the above remarks.

† If they were even guilty of a crime, it brought its own punishment; as I am fully convinced, that those who were absent, and a prey to the anxiety caused by the frightful reports current, suffered as much as those who remained in the city.

contrary, that as the nature of our government did not allow the arbitrary measures to be pursued, which, in despotic countries, would probably have extinguished the disorder at an early period—it was the duty of every person to avoid the danger, whose circumstances and situation allowed it. The effects of the desertion were, moreover, salutary*. The sphere of action of the disorder was diminished. Two or three empty houses arrested the disease in its progress, as it was slowly, but surely travelling through a street; and probably rescued a neighbourhood from its ravages. We shall long have to mourn the severe loss our city has felt, in being bereft of so many valuable citizens: and had the 17,000, who retired, been in the city during the prevalence of the disorder, and lost as large a proportion of their number, as those did who remained, we should, instead of 4000 dead, have lost nearly 6000; and perhaps had to deplore in the number, another Clow, a Cay, a Lea, a Sims, a Dunkin, a Strawbridge, men of extensive business, whose loss will be long felt—a Pennington, a Glentworth, a Hutchinson, a Sargeant, a Howell, a Waring, men endowed by heaven with eminent abilities—a Fleming, a Graefsl, a Sproat, men of exalted piety and virtue—a Wilson, an Adgate, a Baldwin, a Carroll, a Tomkins, an Offley, citizens of most estimable characters. Let those then who have remained, regard their long-absent friends, as if preserved from death by their flight, and rejoice at their return in health and safety. Let those who have been absent, acknowledge the exertions of those who maintained their ground. Let us all unite in the utmost vigilance to prevent the return of this fell destroyer, by the most scrupulous attention to cleansing and purifying our scourged city—and let us join in thanksgiving to that Supreme Being, who has, in his own time, stayed the avenging storm, ready to devour us, after it had laughed to scorn all human efforts.

* Perhaps had all our citizens remained, famine would have been added to our calamity; whereas, the markets were abundantly supplied during the whole time. The prices, too, were, in general not far beyond what they usually are at the same season of the year.

Committee for relieving the sick and distressed, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, summoned by advertisement in the public papers, Sept. 13, 1793.

PRESIDENT.

Matthew Clarkson.

SECRETARY.

Caleb Lowmes.

TREASURER.

Thomas Wistar.

MANAGERS OF BUSHHILL HOSPITAL.

Stephen Girard.

Peter Helm.

ORPHAN COMMITTEE.

Israel Israel.

John Letchworth.

James Kerr.

James Sharfwood.

COMMITTEE OF DISTRIBUTION.

Israel Israel.

John Haworth.

James Swaine.

Mathew Carey.

Thomas Savery.

James Kerr.

Jacob Witman.

John Letchworth.

James Sharfwood.

Samuel Bengé.

SUPERINTENDANT OF THE BURIALS
OF THE DEAD, AND REMOVAL OF
THE SICK.

Samuel Bengé.

DISTRIBUTOR OF SUPPLIES.

Henry Deforest.

COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS.

James Sharfwood.

John Conelly.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION
OF LETTERS.

Caleb Lowmes.

Mathew Carey.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Andrew Adgate.

J. D. Sargeant.

Daniel Offley.

Joseph Inskeep.

Assistant committee, chosen October 14.

SAMUEL COATES, Chairman.

JOHN OLDEN, Secretary.

Northern Liberties.

William Peter Spragues.

William Gregory.

Jacob Witman.

James Swaine.

Joseph Buris.

George Forepaugh.

Casper Snyder.

Peter Smith.

Vine to Race street.

Richard Whitehead.

Joseph Kerr.

John Ettries.

Race to Arch.

Thomas Willis.

Daniel Dawson.

Peter Thomson.

Thomas Allibone.

Lambert Wilmer.

Arch to Maket.

William Sansom.

Justinian Fox.

Amos Wickersham.

Market to Chestnut.

Arthur Howell.

Alexander Cochran.

Thomas Dobson.

Chestnut to Walnut.

Jeremiah Paul.

James Cummins.

Casper W. Morris.

Thomas Castlere.

Walnut to Spruce.

George Rutter.

Benjamin W. Morris.

Spruce to Pine.

Samuel Pancoast, jun.

John Woodside.

Levi Hollingsworth.

William Watkins.

Pine to South.

John Wood.

Adam Brittle.

William Eckard.

Thomas Dickfey.

Fergus M'Elwaine.

Southwark.

William Innis.

Richard Mosely.

William Robinson, sen.

John Grantham.

John Savadge.

John Pattison.

APPENDIX.—No. I.

An account of the plague in London, in the year 1665.

ABOUT the close of the year 1664, the plague was brought over to London in some Levant goods, that came from Holland.

The narrowness of the streets and lanes in London, the closeness of the houses, and their being croud-
ed with families, rendered the inhabitants very liable to suffer by infectious disorders in sickly seasons; and the plague was almost continually among the diseases enumerated in the bills of mortality. The goods above mentioned, were carried to a house in Long-acre, near Drury-Lane, where they were first opened. Here two Frenchmen died; the disorder communicated to other houses in the neighbourhood, and infected the parish officers who were employed about the dead. Another Frenchman, who lived near the infected houses, removed, for fear of the distemper, into Bearbinder-lane, where he died: and thus the plague got into the city.

The further progress of this cruel disorder was stopped during a hard frost which set in this winter, and continued till March, 1665,—when its virulence was revived, by the advance of the spring. At first it seized one here, then another a mile or more distant, after which it appeared again where it was observed before, just as accident furnished it with conveyance, and according to the time when persons contracted the distemper.

The usual symptoms of infection, for it is not proposed to enter into a strict medical consideration of the plague, are thus enumerated by dr. Hodges, who lived then in London, and attended patients in all stages of the disorder. First, a horror, vomiting, delirium, dizziness, head-ach, and stupefaction; then a fever, watching, palpitation of the heart, bleeding at the nose, and a great heat about the præcordia: but the signs more peculiar to the pestilence, were, those pustules, which the common people called blains,

buboes, carbuncles, spots, and those marks called tokens. The buboes were hard, painful tumours, with inflammation and gatherings upon the glands, behind the ears, the armpits, and the groin. These tumours, at their first appearance, were hard, and the event of the disorder was prognosticated from their sudden or slow increase, from their genuine or untoward supuration, and from the virulence of their contents. The pestilential spots appeared chiefly on the neck, breast, and back, and were not easily distinguishable from flea-bites. The genuine pestilential characters, commonly called tokens, as being the forewarnings of death, were minute distinct blasts, which had their origin from within, and rose up in little pyramidal protuberances, sometimes as small as pin-heads, other times as large as a silver penny, having the pestilential poison chiefly collected at their bases, gradually tainting the neighbouring parts, and reaching the surface as the configuration of the vessels and pores favoured their spreading. They were also derivable from external causes, as from the injuries of air, when the pestilential *miasmata* were pent up and condensed; and by that means their virulence increased, so that life was immediately extinguished when they reached the noble organs.

In the treatment of the sick, all the physicians agreed in throwing out the pestilential malignity as soon as possible by alexipharmics, and to these, as soon as the belly was loosened, recourse was had as to a sacred refuge: in extremity some had recourse to mineral preparations, as mineral bezoar, *sulphur auratum*, *aura vite*, &c. in order to drive out the pestilence by mere force. For external applications, they used blisters and cataplasms; the buboes were opened by incision; and the eschar formed by the virulent ichor, discharged by the carbuncles, was chiefly got off by actual cautery; nor were the blisters, ulcers, or incisions, suffered to heal until the malignity of the disease was spent. But such was the delusory appearance of this pestilence, that many patients were lost, when they were thought in safe recovery; whereas, others survived, who were

given over for lost, much to the discredit of the medical art.

The apprehensions of the people were greatly increased, by the crafty predictions of fortune-tellers, cunning-men, astrologers, and quacks, who hung out their signs in every street, and found their account in heightening the general terror; nor was their trade stopped, until these men of superior knowledge in the decrees of providence, were themselves swept away in the common calamity. As soon as the magistrates found that the contagion extended into several parishes, an order was issued for shutting up infected houses, to stop the communication of the disorder. These houses had red crosses painted on the doors, with this inscription, *Lord, have mercy upon us!* and watchmen were placed before them, who were daily relieved, to hand necessaries and medicines into the confined families, and to restrain them from coming abroad until forty days after recovery. But though these regulations were strictly executed, the propriety of them was much controverted, and the hardship universally complained of; for if a fresh person was seized in the same house, but a day before this quarantine expired, it was again renewed; which intolerable tedious imprisonment of the healthy with the sick, frequently ended with the deaths of whole families. Neither did this confinement of the sick prove effectual; for each house having but one guard, and many houses having avenues behind, it was impossible to secure all passages; so that, some would amuse the watchmen with discourse on one side of the house, while the rest of the family made their escape at the other; until, at length, the men were left to watch empty houses. Some watchmen were publicly whipped through the streets, for taking bribes to let persons out privately; and where such opportunities did not offer, the watchmen were sometimes ill treated: one near Coleman-street was blown up by gunpowder; and while he lay disabled by the explosion, those who had strength, escaped out of the house. Some persons also would let themselves down from the windows, armed with swords

and pistols, in the sight of the watchmen, and threaten them with instant death, if they called out or stirred. Many of them were even killed in disputes with those they were charged with the care of guarding.

It is a sad, though true character of human nature, to remark, that there are always miscreants ready to take advantage of public calamities; and what greatly contributed to the loss of persons thus shut up, was the villainous behaviour of some nurses. These wretches from an inhuman greediness to plunder the dead, would not only strangle their patients, and charge their deaths to the distemper in their throats; but would secretly convey the pestilential taint from the fores of the sick to those who were well. Yet though they were without witnesses in these diabolical practices, they often fell themselves the just victims of their own unguarded presumption.

Dogs and cats, being domestic animals, apt to run from house to house, and being supposed to convey the noxious effluvia in their fur or hair; an early order was made by the lord-mayor and other magistrates, by the advice of the physicians, that they should all be immediately killed; and an officer was appointed for that purpose. It was computed that 40,000 dogs, and five times as many cats, were massacred in consequence of this prescription; and all possible endeavours were used to exterminate rats and mice by poison, on the same account.

It was inconceivable, as the plague increased, with what precipitation such inhabitants of the city as were able to leave it, deserted into the country; for some weeks it was difficult to get to the lord-mayor's door, for the throngs that crowded in to get passes and certificates of health; without which none were permitted to travel through, or lodge in, any towns on the road. The nobility, gentry, and richer tradesmen retired first, and in the broad streets leading out of town, nothing was to be seen but waggons and carts loaded with goods, and servants; coaches full of families—and horsemen, all hurrying away; with empty carriages returning for fresh loads.

Some families that had no country retreats, laid up a store of provisions, and shut themselves up so care-

fully, as not to be heard of nor seen, until the plague ceased; when they came abroad safe and well;—among these were several Dutch merchants, who kept their houses like garrisons besieged, suffering no one to go out or come in, and thus preserved themselves in health. —Many merchants and ship owners shut themselves up on board ships, and as the plague increased, removed down the river, nor was it heard that the disorder reached any vessels below Deptford. Poorer persons took refuge in hoys, smacks, and fishing boats; but these took the infection; others went up the river in boats, lodging by night in tents made of their sails, on shore; for though the country people would supply them with provisions, they would not receive them into their houses. The poor who ran abroad in their extremities into the country, were often ill used and driven back, which caused great exclamation against the cruelty of the country towns; but self-preservation extinguished humanity; and yet notwithstanding all their care, there was not a town within twenty miles but suffered more or less by the disorder.

Thus the distemper was felt chiefly to prey on the common people; which it did to such a degree as to obtain the name of the *poor's plague*. The lord-mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, or their deputies, with many of the common council, very humanely to compose the minds of the people as much as possible, published their resolution not to quit the city, but to be always ready at hand to preserve order, and to do justice on all occasions. The lord-mayor held councils every day, making necessary dispositions for preserving the public peace; the people were treated with all the gentleness circumstances would allow, while presumptuous rogues, housebreakers, and plunderers of the sick or dead, were duly punished, and severe declarations issued against them.

It was one of their principal concerns to see the regulations for the freedom and good supply of the markets, observed—and every market-day the lord-mayor, Sir John Lawrence, or the sheriffs, attended vigilantly on horseback, to see their orders executed. The necessity of going to market was greatly contributory to the

ruin of the city, as there the people caught the infection one of another, and it was suspected that even the provisions were tainted; all imaginable precautions were however used in these negotiations—for customers took the meat from off the hooks themselves, that they might not receive it from the butcher—and for his security dropped their money into pans of vinegar, always carrying small money with them, that they might receive no change. Every one that could procure them, carried scents and perfumes about them, while the poorest inhabitants were forced on all occasions to run all hazards.

The infection, notwithstanding every caution, continued through the months of May and June, with more or less severity—sometimes raging in one part, and then in another—about the latter end of June, above twenty parishes were infected, and the King removed from Whitehall to Hampton court. Government was not however inattentive to the distresses of the metropolis—for beside appointing a monthly fast for public prayer, the king commanded the college of physicians to compose and publish an English directory of general advice in this calamitous season. Some of the college were appointed to attend the sick on all occasions; and two out of the court of aldermen were required to see this hazardous duty performed: nor were there eminent physicians wanting who voluntarily and courageously gave their assistance in so dangerous an employment; eight or nine of whom were destroyed in the duty.

In the first week of July, the bill rose to 725, the next week to 1089, the third week to 1843, and the next week to 2010. About the middle of the month, the disorder, which had chiefly raged in St. Giles's Holburn, and toward Westminster, began to travel eastward, and over the river to Lambeth and Southwark; but kept principally in the out parishes which were fullest of poor. When it abated in the western parishes, it exerted its violence in Clerkenwell, Cripplegate, Shoreditch, Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, Whitechapel and Stepney. In the months of August and September the disorder made most terrible slaughter;

three, four, or five thousand died in a week, the deaths one week amounted to 8,000 and were believed to extend to 10,000! for the registers in such confusion were not kept with great accuracy.

Under these shocking circumstances, when the people were in the greatest want of spiritual consolation, they were in general forsaken by their parochial ministers; and sad as the minds of the people were, there were not wanting some who satirized them in lampoons, for this scandalous desertion of their distressed flocks. When on some church doors were written, *Here is a pulpit to let*, and on others, *A pulpit to be sold*, then it was that the ejected non-conforming ministers, showed that disinterested concern for the people, that constitutes the true essence of the clerical character; for, unmindful of their legal disability, and regardless of the surrounding danger, they resolutely mounted the vacant pulpits, often twice a day, and soothed the griefs of crowded audiences by their pious discourses and other religious exercises.

When deaths became so numerous, the church yards were unable to contain the bodies, and the usual modes of interment were no longer observed: occasional pits of great extent were dug in several parts, to which the dead were brought by cart-loads, collected by the ring of a bell, and the doleful cry of *Bring out your dead!* They were put into the carts with no other covering than rugs or sheets tied round them by their friends, if they had any surviving; and were shot down in promiscuous heaps! Sometimes the drivers of those carts would drop in their employments, and the carts would be found without any conductor; in the parish of Stepney, it was said they lost within the year, 116 sextons, grave-diggers and their assistants!

Trade was at a stand, shops were shut up, every day looked like a solemn Sabbath; few were to be seen in the streets, and neither cart nor coach appeared but such as were employed for immediate acts of necessity: grass grew in the most public streets, and in the Royal-Exchange,—and the broad street in Whitechapel might be mistaken for a green field. Those families who carried on retail trades, or subsisted by labour, were now sup-

ported by charity, which is recorded to have been worthily extended by those who had ability to bestow it. The king contributed 1000*l.* a week, and dr. Sheldon, archbishop of Canterbury, who remained at Lambeth the whole time, beside his own benefactions, procured great sums to be remitted from the dioceses under his jurisdiction, by his affecting letters to the bishops—Monk, afterwards duke of Albemarle, with lord Craven, remained in London, and exerted all their abilities to alleviate the distresses they were witness to. Though the city was in general abandoned by the rich, yet these did not forget those who were left behind—large sums were sent up by them to the magistrates, as well as from the trading towns in the remotest parts of England. The degree of general distress in the metropolis may be supposed void of exaggeration, when it is said that beside private charities, the lord mayor and aldermen were enabled to bestow 100,000*l.* a week for several weeks together to the poor!

That nothing might be left untried to disperse the contagion, large fires were ordered to be made in the public streets; yet the physicians were very diffident of the success of this expensive experiment; and the trial soon decided in favour of their doubts. Coals were then 4*l.* per chaldron; and two hundred chaldron were applied in making fires at the custom-house, Billingsgate, at the bridge-foot, three cranes, Queenhithe, Bridewell-gate, the corner of Leadenhall and Grace church streets, at the north and south gates of the Royal Exchange, Guildhall, Blackwell-hall, at the lord-mayor's door in St. Helens, at Bow church, and at the western end of St. Paul's cathedral.—These fires continued for three days—and were then almost extinguished by a smart rain; but the following night, from whatever cause it might proceed, was the most fatal of the whole; for more than 4000 then expired! and this unfortunate event was a discouragement to any farther attempts of that nature.

When the disease was at the greatest height, little regard was had to the giving medical assistance; for many of the most eminent physicians and surgeons were already dead; and it was in vain to keep houses

shut up, when they were mostly empty with their doors and windows open and shattering with the wind. At length the disorder, after having braved the art of man, gave way to the course of nature, at the decline of the summer season, when, though the numbers of the infected were not observed to lessen, yet the disorder grew weaker; more in proportion recovered, and the deaths insensibly diminished. When this began to be perceived, the dread that had invaded the minds of the people wore off, and contributed to their recovery; and whereas in the height of the disorder it usually killed persons in two or three days, and not above one in five recovered—now it did not kill in less than eight or ten days, and not above two in five perished; the nurses also grew either more cautious or more faithful; so that after a little while a dawn of health appeared as suddenly as it was unexpected. In the beginning of November, the face of affairs was quite altered: though the funerals were yet frequent, yet the citizens began to return without fear; and in December they crowded back as fast as they had fled in the spring. Such as were cautious, took great care in seasoning their houses; and abundance of costly things were consumed, which not only answered their own particular purposes, but filled the air with grateful smells, which were serviceable to their neighbours; some burnt pitch, brimstone, and gunpowder, to purge their houses and goods; while others, through eagerness and carelessness, entered their dwellings without any preparation. Earl Craven and the other justices of Westminster caused the bedding of infected houses, to be well dried and aired, the rooms to be new whitewashed, and the churchyards to be covered two feet thick with fresh earth; to prevent, as far as possible, any revival of the pestilential taint.

The winter gave the most effectual check toward suppressing this great enemy of mankind; and tho' some remains of the contagion appeared in the succeeding spring, it was no more than could be easily conquered by medicine; and the city thus got rid of the infection and returned to perfect health.

The bills of mortality computed the numbers of bari-

als this year at 97,306, of which 68,596 were attributed to the plague; but this estimate was universally received as very erroneous; as it was not difficult to show, from circumstances, that the account was manifestly defective. At the beginning of the disorder, there was great knavery and collusion in the reports of the deaths; for while it was possible to conceal the infection, they were attributed to fevers of all kinds, which began to swell the bills; this was done to prevent houses being shut up, and families being shunned by their neighbours. Add to this, that the dead carts working in the dark, no exact accounts were kept; the clerks and sextons being naturally averse to so dangerous a duty, and frequently falling sick themselves before such accounts as they had were delivered in. Quakers and Jews also, who had separate burial grounds, were not mentioned in the weekly bills; nor was any register taken of those who died on board vessels of all kinds in the river. It was well known, that numbers of poor despairing creatures wandered out of town into the fields, woods, and other remote places, where they died of the infection and of want. The inhabitants of the villages would carry food to these distracted refugees, and set it at a distance for them; and afterwards frequently found them dead with the victuals untouched. The country people would then dig holes and drag the bodies into them with long poles having hooks at the ends, carefully standing to the windward; and throw the earth over them as far as they could cast it. On the whole, it was the opinion of eye witnesses, that the plague destroyed 100,000 at least. The yearly bill mentions but one parish that remained quite exempt from infection, which was that of St. John the Evangelist in Watling-street.

As to foreign trade during this year, it was almost extinct; as no port in France, Flanders, Spain, or Italy, would admit London ships, or correspond with that city; the Turks only and the Grecian isles, to whom the plague was familiar, were not so scrupulous. The Flemings and Dutch had great advantage of this circumstance, by buying English goods in those parts of England that remained clear of infection, carrying them home, and then exporting them again as their own.

Account of the Plague at Marseilles, in 1720.

MARSEILLES has been several times visited by the plague, as in the year 1580, in 1630, 1649, and 1650.

In May, 1720, the citizens were informed, that the plague had made its appearance in Palestine, and Syria. On the 25th of that month, a vessel from Syria, and the island of Cyprus where the plague prevailed, arrived at the isles of Chateaudif, in the vicinity of the harbour of Marseilles. After performing a quarantine, the passengers were permitted to mix with the inhabitants. One of the crew, and a person placed on board as a guard, had in the mean time died; but the surgeon employed to examine the bodies, declared, that he could discover no mark of the plague. On the 12th of June, a ship, with a foul bill of health, as it is termed, cast anchor. On the 24th and 26th of June, four persons died. Three of these were porters, who had been entrusted with the care of purifying the merchandize on board of these vessels. The fourth was a boy belonging to the first vessel. Hence it appears that the progress of this contagion was in the beginning extremely slow. The surgeon again certified that there was no sign of the plague; but the magistrates began to distrust him. They caused the bodies to be buried in quick lime, and the vessels, from the cargoes of which the porters were suspected of having caught the contagion, were ordered to be removed to a greater distance. On the 7th of July, two other porters employed in the Lazeretto were taken ill, and on the 8th a third; on the 9th, the whole three expired. They were buried in quick lime, and their clothes were burned. Three other surgeons had been appointed to inspect their bodies; and it was at last confessed that they had died of the plague: from this time to the 31st of July, the contagion made feeble but gradual advances. The gentlemen of the faculty, who had declared the dangerous nature of the disease, were insulted by the rabble, who would not believe that the plague would have advanced so very slowly. The magistrates were afraid to injure the commerce of the city by the report spread that this infection had got into

Marseilles. Though they seem to have done their duty, yet they were so little aware of the gulf, which was yawning beneath them, that on the 15th of July, they sent letters to the health officers in the other ports of Europe, informing them, that though many persons were sick in the infirmaries, yet that the contagion had made no progress in the city. Indeed, from this day to the 26th, almost nothing was heard of it, and the people had begun to believe, that the danger was over. On the 26th, however, the magistrates were informed, that fifteen persons were taken ill, in the street of Lescalle. The physicians durst not venture to declare the fact, and assigned any other reason for their sickness, than the plague.

At the end of July, the magistrates became alarmed in earnest. Some of them began to be exhausted by the melancholy employment of attending the funerals of the dead, and the removals of the sick to the public hospitals, both which offices were performed in the night. The marquis de Pelles, governor of the city, examined the treasury, and found in it only the pitiful sum of eleven hundred livres. Corn, butcher's meat, and wood, were extremely scarce and dear. The wealthy part of the inhabitants had by this time fled. It was now certain that the contagion was fixed in the city; and it was readily foreseen, that, unless vigorous measures of prevention were taken, famine would complete the scene of calamity. All beggars from the country were commanded to leave the city; but it was immediately found impracticable, to carry this order into execution. The chamber of trade of the parliament of Aix, had published an arret, prohibiting the citizens of Marseilles from quitting the territories of the town. The other inhabitants of Provence were forbidden to hold any correspondence with them; and coachmen, carriers, or others, attempting to retire from Marseilles to the country, on any pretence whatever, were to return back under pain of death. It was, therefore, impossible to drive out of the city, two or three thousand beggars, and other strangers of different kinds. An attempt was made to dispel the infection by burning fire in the streets, but to no purpose. A variety of regulations were adopted to prevent the spreading of the

distemper, as well as the progress of famine. What fuel had been in the city, was already consumed in the experiment of making fires. A great quantity of sulphur was bought, and a part of it distributed to the poor, in every quarter of the town, to be burned in their houses by way of a perfume: the colleges and schools were shut up, to prevent the communication of the disorder; and the most pressing applications were made to the government of France, for immediate and substantial assistance, before the avenues of the city should be absolutely shut up. On the third of August, a mob assembled, demanding bread, which was given to them. On the fourth, the officers of the fort of St. John, waited on the magistrates, to acquaint them, that their soldiers were in want of corn; and if not supplied, would perhaps enter the city, and take it by force; the answer which they received was, that if the troops attempted to enter Marseilles, the magistrates, at the head of the citizens, would oppose them. On the 7th of August, the chamber of trade of Provence, permitted the sheriffs to have a conference with some of their agents, at the distance of six miles from the city. Precautions were taken to speak at a distance. An agreement was made, that a market should be established in that place, and a double barrier erected. Another market was to be fixed upon a high road, two leagues from Marseilles; in a different direction. A rendezvous for boats was likewise named, in a creek amongst the islands in the harbour of Marseilles. In all these places, the guards were appointed by the province, and paid by the city. On the 9th of August, it was found, that most of the physicians and surgeons had fled. It was thought necessary to select a house to which the sick might be carried. The house of convalescence was pitched upon for that purpose. But it was an object of the greatest difficulty to remove the sick. Horses, harness, and carts were all equally wanted. It became necessary to go into the country to seek them, and when they were found, no person would consent to serve as a porter in removing the dead—Exorbitant wages were offered with little effect. An immense number of cooks and sick nurses were likewise wanted; and it was not without the greatest exertions, that the ma-

magistrates could obtain persons for these employments. Three pits were dug without the walls of the city. They were sixty feet in length and twenty four feet deep, and the dead were buried in quick lime. Another large hospital was fitted up under the vaults of a rope yard, by the chevalier Rose, at his own expense; and he caused large ditches to be dug for burying the dead. The two hospitals were entirely filled in less than two days; but the patients did not remain there long. The distemper was so violent, that those who were brought into the hospitals at night, were cast into the ditches next morning. In every house where it entered, no person escaped the infection, and it seems that few or none survived it. On the 12th of August, two of the most eminent physicians of Montpellier were dispatched by the regent of France to the assistance of the citizens. The magistrates of health, the judges of the city, the rectors of all the hospitals and other charitable foundations, the commissaries who had been appointed for the different quarters of the city, but a few days before, with an immense number of people of all ranks, fled in the greatest hurry from Marseilles. The very centinels who had been posted to prevent the flight of others, deserted, while the captains of the militia, and their soldiers ran away by whole companies. The shops, houses, magazines, churches and convents were shut up. The public markets were empty, and nothing was any where to be seen, but the dying or the dead. Marseilles was supposed at this time to contain about one hundred thousand people. Carts and porters were kept in constant readiness to carry off the dead; but the difficulty of providing these augmented every day. Persons employed in that service very seldom lived more than forty eight hours. It is said that by only touching the body with an iron hook, at the end of a pole, the distemper was communicated. Fifteen livres or about three dollars per day was the hire offered, and it was refused by the very beggars. At last, the magistrates applied to the officers of the galleys, and obtained from them a supply of hands, selected from the criminals, who were promised their pardon upon condition of exerting themselves; but they did their work

with so much slowness and laziness, says our author, *that it was enough to make one mad.* The slaves were in want of every thing, and in particular of shoes, which it was impossible to get for them, as there was none in the city, nor any shoemaker, to manufacture them. These unfortunate beings, when they entered a house, to carry off the dead, hardly ever failed to plunder it, so that the perpetual danger of robbery was added to the other calamities of the citizens. The slaves were likewise unskilful as well as unwilling carters. They frequently overturned the carts, and broke the harness of the horses; a loss which was irreparable, for neither saddler nor cartwright was left in Marseilles. Besides, no tradesman would touch the carts or harness which were employed in that service; and the peasants in the territory belonging to the city, had carefully concealed their carts.

Multitudes of women, who were giving suck, died of the plague; and their infants were found some dead, and others dying in the cradles. An hospital and a convent, which were found empty, by the death or flight of their former possessors, served as an asylum for these noviciates in wretchedness. They were supplied with soup, and goats milk. Thirty or forty of them perished every day; yet there were never less than twelve or thirteen hundred of them surviving at one time. On the 21st of August, the number of the dead at once increased so prodigiously, that the magistrates found it impracticable to get them carried out of town, to be thrown into the pits. The quarter of St. John and some other parts of the old town, were, from the height of the ground and the narrowness of the streets, almost inaccessible to any wheel carriage. They were inhabited by the poorest classes of the people, who were worst lodged and worst fed, and therefore died fastest. The bodies, in heaps, blocked up the passages of the streets. It was to be apprehended, that if they were suffered to lie above ground, the infection would spread with augmented rapidity. The marquis de Pille and the magistrates, requested a meeting at the town-house, with the officers of the galleys. This assembly came to the resolution of interring the dead bodies, belonging to the

higher parts of the town, in the vaults of the church yards in the neighbourhood. Quick lime and water were to be thrown upon them, and the vaults, when full, were to be closely cemented up. The bishop of Marseilles and the clergy opposed this measure; but the necessity of the case superceded every objection. On the 23d of August the magistrates began this task. The clergy had bolted the doors of their churches, which were broke open. In the mean time, the misery of the inhabitants augmented every day and almost every hour. Amongst other necessaries, linen was exhausted, and in the midst of this mass of wretchedness, the populace, from famine, despair, and madness, had become so turbulent, that it was found requisite to raise gibbets in all the public places of the city. From the 25th of August to the end of September, a thousand persons were computed to perish every day. The galley slaves, who had been called to assist the citizens, began to die like the rest. The shopkeepers had locked up their doors, so that the people could not buy, on any terms, the common necessaries of life. On the 27th, the board of trade published an order, for all shopkeepers and tradesmen, to set open their doors, within twenty-four hours, on the pain of death. Commands of this kind had little weight. Desertion, wherever it could be accomplished, was universal.

On whatever side the spectator cast his eye, nothing was to be seen but heaps of putrefaction. The streets, the public markets, the square of the play house, the harbour, and every other place, was strewed with dead bodies. In the original narrative, from which this abridgment is extracted, there are many circumstances related, of a nature so shocking, that to repeat them would be an act of inhumanity to the reader. Thousands fled on board the ships in the harbour, from a conceit, which proved very foolish, that the contagion could not reach them, when upon the water. The streets were heaped not only with dead bodies, but with furniture and clothes of persons infected, which were incessantly cast out of the windows. The dogs and cats were every where killed, and served to augment the mass of corrup-

tion. Ten thousand dogs were at one time computed to be floating in the harbour.

If you met any one in the streets, he looked as if half dead, and as if the distemper had affected his understanding. Many wandering about fell through weakness, and never rose again. Some, to put an end to their sufferings, cut their own throats, or jumped out of high windows, or into the sea. It was impossible for the hospitals to contain the crouds of patients who thronged into them. The instant that a person was observed to be infected, he became an object of horror to his nearest relations. He was either left deserted in the house, or driven out of it. This was the treatment of wives to their husbands, and husbands to their wives, of children to their parents, and of parents to their children. The hospitals were so far from being capable to contain the sick, that numbers could not even get access to the doors, on account of the vast crouds that lay on the pavement around them. This was the situation of Marseilles at the end of August. By the third of September, the surviving magistrates found the town house almost empty. Five hundred persons belonging to it had died. Amongst these were three hundred and fifty of the city guards. The religious orders likewise suffered extremely. The bishop was distinguished by the most active and intrepid benevolence. On the 6th of September, there remained, after every exertion, above two thousand dead bodies in the streets. A fresh supply of galley slaves was obtained with difficulty. From this time, to the end of September, the disease raged with unabated fury. In the month of October, it began to abate without any visible cause. The sick began to be cured. In November, the contagion continued to decrease, and by the 1st of December, the danger was in a great measure at an end. It was not, however, entirely ceased till the month of March. We are not informed as to the exact number of deaths; but they are estimated at not less than fifty or sixty thousand.



*List of all the Burials in the several grave yards of the city
and liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the Books
kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c. from August 1st to
November 9th, 1793.*

AUGUST.

DAYS.	Christ Church.	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.	First Presbyterian.	Second Presbyterian.	Third Presbyterian.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Seceders.	St. Mary's.	Trinity.	Friends.	Free Quakers.	German Lutherans.	German Calvinists.	Moravians.	Swedes.	Baptists.	Methodists.	Universalists.	Jews.	Kennington.	Potter's field.	Total.
1	1	2																					9
2																					2		8
3																					1		9
4	1																						10
5	1																				5	2	10
6	1																						3
7	1		1																		2		12
8									1														5
9	2			1	1	1					2	2									1	1	11
10	1	1										2	2										6
11						2						4											7
12									2	2			4										5
13					1				2		1	2	1			1					1	2	11
14						1																	4
15									3			2	1								1	2	9
16		1	1									1	1								2	1	7
17				1						1		1	1								1	1	6
18										1		1									2		5
19			1	1		1			1		3	1									1	1	9
20	1								3		1		1										7
21	2			1					2	1													8
22			1			2			4		3	1											13
23		1							2		3	3	1										10
24				3	1	1			2	1			1									3	17
25	1				2	1			2		1	3									1	1	12
26	2	4			1				3		1	4	1								2	1	17
27	1	1		2					2			3				1					1	1	12
28	3			1	2				3		1	2	3										22
29	4	2	1		2	2			2	1	3	4										3	24
30	1	1							4			3	3									3	20
31	2	1							3			7									1	2	17

S E P T E M B E R.

DAYS.	Christ Church.	St. Peter's.	St. Paul.	First Presbyterian.	Second Presbyterian.	Third Presbyterian.	Associate Presb.	Reformed.	St. Mary's.	Trinity.	Friends.	Free Quakers.	German Lutherans.	German Calvinists.	Moravians.	Swedes.	Baptists.	Methodists.	Universalists.	Jews.	Kendington.	Potter's field.	Total.
1	1				2	1		1					4								2	5	17
2					2	2			2		5		3	1							1	4	18
3	1	1			3	1							2									3	11
4	3		1	1	2			2	1		2		2	3							2	2	23
5	4	4		1	1	1	1				1		2	3							1	5	20
6	2	2		1	2			2	1		1		5	1							2	7	24
7	1			1	1			1			2		3								1	7	18
8	2	1		1	4	2		1	2		3		4	4		2					1	16	42
9		1	2				1	1	3		1		7	1	1						1	13	32
10	3		1	1	1		2	3	1		6		5	1							1	4	29
11	2	1		1	1		1	3	1		2		3	3							3	8	23
12	1	6		1	1		1	2	2		3		2	2	1						2	10	33
13	1			1	1			3	3		7		8	2							1	10	37
14	2	2	3	3	1			4	4		4		5	2							2	15	48
15	4	2	1	1	3	1		5	5		10		9	1							3	14	56
16	4	1	1	1	4			5	4		7		12	7							3	26	81
17	1	1		2	2			6	2		7		10	4							3	19	68
18	3	4		2	4	2		4	5		9		9	5							2	23	61
19	4	2		2	3	2		4	3		6		7	1							5	27	67
20	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	6		9		8	2		3					4	21	57
21	3	3		1	2	1		1	1		6		7	6	1	1					7	33	76
22	6	1		2	3	1	1	1	5		2		12	4							9	21	58
23	1	3	2	4	4	2		5	9		8		13	5							8	38	96
24	5	2	4	4	4			6	6		8		15	5	3						7	25	87
25	4	2		4	4		2	6	1		1		6	5							1	25	52
26	2	1	3	1	1			6	6		14		6	5		1					2	14	60
27	3	1	2	1	4	1					2		4	5							2	29	51
28	1	1	1	1	1				4	1	10		7	3							2	14	57
29	4	3	2	2	3		1		6		1		4	6		3					2	22	63
30	4	1	2	1																			



O C T O B E R.

DAYS.	Christ Church.	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.	First Presbyterian.	Second Presbyterian.	Third Presbyterian.	Affiliate Presb.	Reformed.	St. Mary's.	Trinity.	Friends.	Free Quakers.	German Lutherans.	German Calvinists.	Moravians.	Swedes.	Baptists.	Methodists.	Universalists.	Jews.	Kensington.	Potter's field.	Total.
1	4	5	5	3	4				4	8	12	3	12	3							5	21	74
2	2	2	2	1	2			2	3	1	5	5	5	5							3	31	67
3	3	1	3	3	3				5	7	3	6	6	4	I						2	33	78
4	3	2	4	2	3			I	3	3	12	10	5	5		2					1	27	58
5	5	2	I	I	2	3			I	2	12	11	3	I	4						3	26	71
6	2	5	I	I	2		I		5	5	19	14	4	2	2						2	25	82
7	3	I	2	I	5	2	I	2	3	2	29	12	7	2	2						2	25	90
8	3	3	I	I	2	I		2	3	2	5	21	6	I	3						3	33	90
9	2	I	2	2	I	2	I	I	7	I	6	19	8	I	I						3	30	102
10	7	2	2	2	2				3	I	6	26	6	I	2						I	31	93
11	4	2	5	I	3	2			3	I	12	21	8	5	5						2	50	119
12	1	2	2	I	4	I			6	I	11	17	12	I	I						8	44	111
13	6	3					I	I	4	I	9	20	5	I	I						4	48	104
14	2	I	I	I	5				2	2	5	17	7	I	7						2	29	81
15	3	3	I	I	2	I			4	I	9	14	7	2	2						3	29	80
16	I	2	2	2	4	2		2	6	I	4	10	2	2	2						2	29	70
17	5	3	2					3	3	3	10	16	7	2	2						I	28	80
18	2	I					I		5	I	5	11	3	I	I						2	22	59
19	2	3			4	I			4	2	2	14	2	I	I						2	27	65
20	2	3			3	2			4	I	4	11	6	I	I						I	17	55
21	4		2	3	I				5	2	4	8	4								I	24	59
22	2		2	3	2		2	2	5	2	7	19	2	2	I						2	31	82
23	I		I	3					5	3		10	7								I	23	54
24	I	I			3				2	2		8	4								17	38	
25	5		I	2	I			I	I	I		8	2								2	10	35
26	2	I			I			I	I	I	2	5	2		I						I	5	23
27	I	I	2					I			I	I	2								6	13	
28	I									4		5	3		I						I	6	25
29	I				I				I	2		4	2								6	17	
30	I	I							2			3	I								2	6	16
31								2			I	7	3								8	22	

NOVEMBER.

DAYS.	Christ Church.	St. Peter's.	St. Paul's.	First Presbyterian.	Second Presbyterian.	Third Presbyterian.	Associate Presb.	Reformed.	St. Mary's.	Trinity.	Friends.	Free Quakers.	German Lutherans.	German Calvinists.	Moravians.	Swedes.	Baptists.	Methodists.	Universalists.	Jews.	Kennington.	Porter's field	Total.	
1									1		3		1	1									13	
2		1							3		2		3	2							2	5	21	
3	1	1							1				3	2							1	4	15	
4	1	1							1				3	2							1	6	15	
5	2										3		2	1							Returned in gross.	1	6	14
6		1							3		1		1								Returned in gross.		5	11
7	2			1					1		4			1							Returned in gross.	1	5	15
8		1							2		1		1									3	3	8
9									1		1			2								3	3	6

August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1442
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Jews, returned in gross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Baptists, Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Methodists, Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Free Quakers, Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
German part of St. Mary's congregation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
																							Total 4041



Protestant Episcopalians	{	Christ Church	173
		St. Peter's	109
		St. Paul's.	70
Presbyterians	{	First	73
		Second	128
		Third	107
		Associate	12
		Reformed	33
Roman Catholics	{	St. Mary's	251
		German part of do.	30
		Trinity	54
Friends	-	-	373
Free Quakers	-	Returned in gross.	39
German	{	Lutherans	648
		Calvinists	261
Moravians	-	-	13
Swedes	-	-	73
Baptists	-	Returned in gross.	60
Methodists	-	Do.	34
Universalists	-	-	2
Jews	-	Do.	2
Kennington	-	-	169
Potter's field, including the new ground	-	-	1334
			4045

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE IN PHILADELPHIA, BY

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esquire.

AUGUST, 1793.

	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Weather.	
	A. M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	3 P. M.
1	29 95	30 0	63	77	WNW	NW	cloudy,	fair,
2	30 1	30 1	63	81	NW	SW	air,	fair,
3	30 5	29 95	64	82	N	NNE	fair,	fair,
4	29 97	30 0	65	87	S	SW	fair,	fair,
5	30 5	30 1	73	90	SSW	SW	fair,	fair,
6	30 2	30 0	77	87	SW	W	cloudy,	fair,
7	30 12	30 1	68	83	NW	W	fair,	fair,
8	30 1	29 95	69	86	SSE	SSE	fair,	rain,
9	29 8	29 75	75	85	SSW	SW	cloudy,	fair,
10	29 9	29 9	67	82	W	SW	fair,	fair,
11	30 0	30 0	70	84	SW	WSW	cloudy,	cloudy,
12	30 0	30 0	70	87	W	W	fair,	fair,
13	30 5	30 0	71	89	SW	W	fair,	fair,
14	30 0	29 95	75	82	SW	SW	fair,	rain,
15	30 0	30 1	72	75	NNE	NE	rain,	cloudy,
16	30 1	30 1	70	83	NNE	NE	fair,	fair,
17	30 1	30 0	71	86	SW	SW	fair,	fair,
18	30 1	30 0	73	89	calm	SW	fair,	fair,
19	30 1	30 1	72	82	N	N	fair,	cloudy,
20	30 1	30 12	69	82	NNE	NNE	fair,	fair,
21	30 15	30 2	62	83	N	NNE	fair,	fair,
22	30 3	30 8	63	86	NE	SE	fair,	fair,
23	30 25	30 15	63	85	calm	S	fair,	fair,
24	30 1	30 1	73	81	calm	calm	cloudy,	rain,
25	30 1	30 1	71	66	NE	NE	rain,	great rain,
26	30 15	30 9	59	69	NE	NE	cloudy,	cloudy,
27	30 2	30 2	65	73	NE	NE	cloudy,	cloudy,
28	30 2	30 15	67	80	S	calm	cloudy,	clearing,
29	30 16	30 15	72	86	calm	SW	cloudy,	fair,
30	30 1	30 1	74	87	calm	SW	fair,	fair,
31	30 0	30 0	74	84	SW	NW	rain,	fair,



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1793.

	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Winds.		Weather.	
	6 A. M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	3 P. M.
1	30 0	29 30	71	86	Calm	SW	fog,	fair,
2	29 75	29 8	73	86	SW	SW	fair,	fair,
3	80 0		60		NW	N	fair,	fair,
4	30 15	30 15	55	75	W	W	fair,	fair,
5	30 15	30 1	62	80	SE	S	fair,	cloudy,
6	29 97	29 95	70	89	WSW	W	fair,	cloudy,
7	30 0	30 0	65	77	WNW	NW	fair,	fair,
8	30 1	30 1	64	70	Calm	Calm	cloudy,	cloudy,
9	30 0	30 0	66	80	SE	NW	rain,	fair,
10	30 0	30 0	64	72	N	NNE	fair,	cloudy,
11	30 1	30 0	62	72	NNE	N	cloudy,	fair,
12	29 96	29 9	68	76	NW	NNW	fair,	fair,
13	29 95	30 0	57	72	NW	N	fair,	fair,
14	30 0	30 5	58	79	NW	NW	fair,	fair,
15	30 0	29 97	65	80	N	S	fair,	fair,
16	29 9	29	70	84	S	SW	cloudy,	fair,
17	29 8	29 85	66	67	N	N	cloudy,	cloudy,
18	30 3		44		N		fair,	
19	30 4	30 35	45	70	Calm	SW	fa r,	fair,
20	30 3	30 15	54	69	Calm	SE	hazey,	hazey,
21	30 0	29 0	59	78	Calm		cloudy,	fair,
22	30 0	30 0	63	83	Calm		cloudy,	fair,
23	30 1	30 1	62	81	Calm	SE	cloudy,	cloudy,
24	30 2	30 2	65	70	NE	ENE	cloudy,	fair,
25	30 15	30 0	61	68	NE	NE	cloudy,	cloudy,
26	29 8	29 7	58	79	N	N	cloudy,	fair,
27	29 7		64		NW	NW	cloudy,	fair,
28	30 5	30 15	54	73	NW	NW	fair,	fair,
29	30 3	30 3	56	74	NE	ENE	cloudy,	fair,
30	30 35	30 3	57	75	Calm	SW	foggy,	fair,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1793.

	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Winds.		Weather.	
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
1	30 15	30 5	64	80	SW	SW	cloudy,	fair,
2	29 9	30 5	70	72	W	NNW	cloudy,	fair,
3	30 2	30 15	60	72	W	SW	fair,	fair,
4	29 75	29 7	59	72	SW	W	cloudy,	cloudy
5	30 0	30 1	58	66	N	N	fair,	fair,
6	30 3	30 3	48	66	NE	W	fair,	fair,
7	30 45		46		calm		fair,	
8	30 6	30 6	53	68	N	N	fair,	fair,
9	30 5	30 4	53	70	NW	NW	fair,	fair,
10	30 2	30 2	49	74	E	NW	fair,	fair,
11	30 0	29 85	51	74	W	W	fair,	fair,
12	26 6	29 55	58	64	SW	NW	rain,	rain,
13	29 85	29 9	49	69	NW	NW	fair,	fair,
14	30 5	30 0	52	76	SW	SW	calm,	fair,
15	29 75	29 8	56	54	SW	N	fair,	rain,
16	30 0	30 0	87	53	NNW	N	fair,	fair,
17	30 1	30 1	37	60	NE	NE	fair,	fair,
18	30 1	30 1	41	62	NW	NW	fair,	fair,
19	30 0	29 9	51	66	N	N	cloudy,	fair,
20	30 0	30 0	44	54	NW	N	fair,	fair,
21	30 0	30 2	49	59	N	NW	fair,	fair,
22	29 6	29 5	51	65	NW	NW	fair,	fair,
23	29 8	29 8	47	60	W	W	fair,	fair,
24	30 3	30 4	36	59	W	NW	fair,	fair,
25	30 4	30 3	46	71	S	S	cloudy, fair,	high w.
26	30 2	30 2	60	72	calm	SW	cloudy,	cloudy,
27	30 3	30 3	44	44	NNE	NNE	cloudy,	cloudy,
28	30 2	30 1	34	37	N	N	cloudy,	cloudy,
29	29 85	29 85	28	44	NNW	NW	fair,	fair,
30	30 1	30 1	28	49	calm	SW	hazy,	hazy,
31	30 15	30 2	42	45	calm	NNE	cloudy,	rain,

NOVEMBER, 1793.

	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Weather.	
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
1	30 1	30 1	40	41	NNE	NE	rain,	cloudy,
2	30 3	30 25	32	49	NNE	NE	fair,	fair,
3	30 1	30 0	43	56	Calm	SW	cloudy,	cloudy,
4	29 8	29 9	55	67	SW	SW	cloudy,	fair,
5	30 15	30 1	50	64	NE	NE	rain,	rain,
6	29 8	29 65	63	67	S	S	cloudy,	cloudy,
7	29 8	29 8	44	64	Calm	SW	fair,	fair,
8	29 8	29 85	43	56	SSW	SW	fair,	fair,
9	29 9	29 95	42	64	SW	SW	fair,	fair,



LIST of the names of the persons who died in Philadelphia, or in different parts of the union, after their departure from this city, from August 1st, to the middle of December, 1793*.

A BIGAIL, a negress	Christopher Armstrong, weaver
Joseph Abbot	James Armstrong, weaver
John Abel, shoemaker	John Armstrong
Henry Abel's child	Michael Artery
John Abrahams, shopkeeper	John Ash, breeches-maker
Elizabeth Abraham	George Ashen
James Ackley, labourer, wife,	Nathaniel Ashby's child
and three daughters	John Ashton, labourer, and wife
John B. Ackley's child	Joseph Ashton, bricklayer, wife
Widow Ackley	and two children
James Adair, labourer, wife,	Joseph Ashton, carpenter
and son	Joseph Ashtin
Hester Adams	Stephen Aston, labourer
Moses Adams, carpenter	Kitty Austin, seamstress
Robert Adams's two children	Peter Aston, merchant, wife,
Sarah Adams, servant girl	and son
Andrew Adgate, cardmaker	John Atkinson
Widow Adgate and 2 children	Caleb Attmore, hatter and his
Mary Addington	apprentice
James Ager	Jane Attriectz, wid. & daughter
Peter Agge, physician	James Aubaine
Mary Advulter	Phil. B. Audibert, merchant, Fr.
John Ainey, stone-cutter	Monfieur Auje, Fr.
John Alberger, cooper	Julia Aulet, servant girl
Christian Alberger, skinner	Isaac Austin, currier
Joseph Alberton, wife, and	Remiquis Azor
two children	Priscilla Alberton
Wife of Tho's Alberton, farmer	James Alder, merchant
Frederic Albrecht	Thomas Allibone's child
—Albrecht, skinner	Elisha Alexander, tailor
Michael Albrecht's son Michael	James Alexander, hatter
—Antonio, clerk, Portugal	Joseph Alexander, weaver, &
Andrew Apple, and child	apprentice
Henry Apple, tailor	—Alexander's wife, &
Elizabeth Appleby, servant girl	an apprentice
Henry Apsel's daughter	Hester Alexander
Benjamin Armand and child	Rebecca Alexander
Christopher Arpurth's wife	Nicholas Allaway, labourer
Andrew Armstrong's child	Augustus Allbrink, and 3 chil.
Barney Armstrong, labourer	Elizabeth Allegue
Christian Armstrong, weaver	Ann Allen
Hugh Armstrong, weaver	James Allen's child

* This list has been partly collected from the church-books of all the different congregations, and partly from the information received by several persons who have been employed to make enquiry at every house in the city and liberties. Though very great pains have been taken, and expense incurred, in its arrangement, still it is not given as fully complete and accurate. But, it is hoped, that its defects and errors are but few, and, considering the difficulty of the business, such only, as will meet the reader's ready indulgence. R

John Allen, soap boiler
 Mary Allen, aged 70
 Joseph Allen
 Mary Allen
 Widow Rebecca Allen
 David Allen's sister
 William Allen, servant
 William Alley
 George Allison, sadler
 Robert Allison, sen.
 Lawrence Allman and child
 John Allman
 Jacob Aloerstock, brewer
 John Allton, medical student
 Peter Alyart
 Sarah Ammond
 ——— Amand
 Francis Anderson
 Francis Anderson's child
 Alexander Anderson, innkeeper
 Hugh Anderson, tailor
 James Anderson's wife
 Susanna Anders
 William Anderson, aged 72
 Jacob Anderson's daughter
 John Andre
 Thomas Andrews, shoemaker,
 and son
 Isaac Andrews
 Rev. Robert Annan's wife
 Jacob Anthony's wife, and son
 Henry
 Thomas P. Anthony, merchant
 Michael Babb
 John Bacon's wife
 David Bacon's wife
 Mary Bacon
 Widow Backer
 Elizabeth Back
 George Backley
 John Badley, farmer
 Jacob Bader, labourer
 Hugh Bain's child
 Mrs. Bakeoven, tavern-keeper
 Adam Baker
 Samuel Baker, bookbinder
 Bartholomew Baker's child
 Catharine Baker
 Christiana Baker, widow
 George Baker, merchant
 Jane Baker, widow
 Michael Baker, shoemaker
 Sarah Baker
 Wallace Baker

William Baker, sen.
 Wm. Baker, jun. apprentice
 George Baldy, tanner
 Daniel Baldwin, apothecary
 Burgefs Ball
 Henry Ball, or Bale, sadler
 Hannah Bales
 John Ballance, blacksmith
 Thomas Ballentine
 Dougal Ballentine
 James Balling, gunsmith
 John Ballistree's child
 Mary Banks
 Jacob Bankson's widow & child
 George Bantteon's child
 John Baptiste
 Barbara ———, a servant
 Barbe, a black woman
 John Barber, carpenter
 Isaac Barber, plasterer
 Jacob Barkelow's child
 John Barkley's child
 Mary Barclay and child
 Israel Bard
 Thomas Barker, chair-maker
 John Barker
 Wade Barker, an apprentice
 Mary Bare
 Margaret Barkett
 Blair Barnes, hair-dresser
 Cornelius Barnes, merchant
 Sterman Barnes, merchant
 Francis Barnes
 Paul Barnes's son
 Isaac Barnett, joiner
 Garret Barrey, type-founder
 John Barret's child
 James Barrett's wife
 Bridget Barret
 Edward Barrington, grocer
 James Barry and child
 Matthias Barry
 Peter Bartho, apprentice
 Peter Barthol, cooper, and wife
 ——— Bartholomew, sailor
 Elizabeth Bartholomew
 Charles Bartholomew's wife
 Christlieb Bartling's wife & dau.
 ——— Barren
 Alexander Barron, labourer
 Lewis Barron
 Thomas Barry
 William, son of John Barry
 Robert Bartram, son of Joseph

- John Barwell, livery-stable-keeper, and wife
 John Bass, apprentice
 Francis Bastian
 Magdalen Bastian
 Lawrence Bast, labourer
 William Bastin's son
 Abraham Bates
 Peter Batto, cooper
 Catharine, widow of Tho's Batt
 Widow Batt's daughter
 Susan Batty
 John Batty
 John Bauh, shoemaker
 Anna Barbara Bauer
 Catharine Bauchman
 Elizabeth Bauck, a servant
 Peter Bausan's son
 Henry Charles Bauman, weaver
 Andrew Bauh
 Adam Bauh, reed-maker
 George Bautz, carter
 Charles Bayman, wheelwright
 Jacob Bay, type-founder
 Elizabeth Bayle
 James Beak, labourer
 Honour Beale
 Nathaniel Baine's wife
 William Beard, blacksmith
 Bridget Bearet
 John Bear's wife
 John Beattie, labourer, & wife
 John Beattie, porter of united states bank
 Catharine Beattie
 Elizabeth Beaufort
 Charles Beaumont
 Andrew Beck, sen. dyer
 Andrew Beck, jun.
 Eliza. daugh. of Andrew Beck
 Bernard Beck, porter
 Catharine Beck
 Jacob Beck's wife and daughter
 Amy Beck
 John Beck, sen. dyer
 John Beck, jun.
 Eliza. daughter of John Beck
 Peter Beck, shoemaker
 Mary Beckener
 Rachel Beck
 George Becker's child
 Jacob Becker
 Margaret Reeves
 ——— Beifs, labourer
 Alexander Beicht's child
 Elizabeth Bell
 John Bell
 Maria Antoniette Belvoire
 Catharine Benard
 Elizabeth Benge
 Francis Benjie
 John Bennet, joiner, and wife
 Samuel Bennet
 Michael Benner, labourer
 Jacob Benner
 Benjamin Benoit's child
 Thomas Bennet, labourer
 Lucy Bennet, wife of ditto
 Oswald Bently
 John Benson's child
 Rene Berenger, Fr.
 Margaret Bergmeyer
 Mary Berg, Et. 75
 ——— Berry, tinker, and wife
 Catharine Berry's child
 Colonel William Berry
 Nicholas Berkelet
 Daniel Beskmeyer
 Claudius A. Bertier, merchant
 Henry Beyer
 Samuel Bettie, sen. tailor
 George Betingier
 Abraham Betts
 John Betz
 Peter Betto
 Thomas Bevans
 Mary Bevans
 Christopher Bevelin, labourer
 Jenny Bickledick
 Ann Bickley
 Margaret Bideman
 Owen Biddle's daughter Jane
 Henry Pierse, shoemaker
 John Biggs, linen-draper, and wife
 Eleanor Bigley
 Peter Bignall's wife
 Ann Bigot
 Jacob Binder
 Jacob Bilerder's child
 Anna Bird, servant
 Francis Bird
 Cornelius Bird
 Joseph Bird's child
 Christopher Birger, carter
 Thomas Birmingham

Ann Birmingham	Widow Boulter
Ann Bishop	Salinah Bouman
Thomas Bishop's daughter	Catharine Bourke
Thomas Biven	Peter Bourke, hatter
John Peter Bittman	Andrew Bower's wife
Robert Black, bricklayer	Martha Bowers
William Blake's child	Stephen Bowers, shoemaker
Anthony Blame, confectioner	Mrs. Bowen
Widow Blofbeyer	Joseph Bowen
Nathaniel Blodget, Virginia planter	Elizabeth Bowen
Stancy Blockler	Adam Bowles, carpenter
Jacob Blocher, labourer	Catharine Bowles
Jacob Blocher, shoemaker	Henry Bowles's wife and 2 sons
Jacob Blocker's wife	Sufannah Bowles
— Blofbeyer's grandchild	Catharine Bowman, a servant
Elizabeth Bliney	James Bowman
Eliza Blackley	Frederic Bowman, doorkeeper
Robert Black	Frederic Bowman
Rich. Blackham, ironmonger	Henry Bower's wife
Bernard Bravehouse	John Bowyer, gardener
Charles Boehm, apprentice	William Boyce's wife and son
Charlotte Boehm, a servant	Elizabeth Boyd
Adam Bohl, carpenter, and two daughters	Martha Boyd, servant
Martha Boggs, widow	Anthony Boyer, store-keeper
Thomas Bogh, shoemaker	Catharine Boyer, widow
— Bogs	Henry Boyer, coachmaker
George Bounce, cartier	Michael Boyer's child
George Bock's sister	Michael Boyer, butcher
Widow Bock	James Boylan's child
Mary Beck	Mary Boyles, widow
Margaret Bond, spinster	Catharine Boynes
Peter Bob's daughter	Benjamin Bodger's son
Widow Bohn's son	Mary Brackley, a servant
Joshua Bonn, carpenter	Ann Bradshaw
Henry Bonn, labourer	Riley Bradford, waterman
Jemimah Bonshall	Mr. Brandhoffer
Sarah Bonnel, a child	John Brailey
Sarah Bird	Jacob Brant, blacksmith
Barney Book, and child	John Braun's wife
Thomas Book, carpenter	Martin Braun, labourer
Joseph Book, lawyer	Widow Brayton's two children
Geo. Book, cabinet-maker	Francis A. Breinez
John Book, wife	Michael Brady
Benjamin Book, shoemaker	John Brady
Andrew Book, shoemaker, wife	William Brickhouse
Wife of Andrew Book, sen.	Hugh Barnes's child
Wife of Wm. Bolton, baker	Charles Brinthon
Elizabeth Boswell	Mary Brady
Jemimah Boswell	Paul Breckel's wife
Charlotte Bower	Theresa Bristol
	Anthony Bricour
	Catharine Bressin
	Michael Briefsch, tailor

Eliza Brelew
 Rose Bride
 Joseph Brewer, merchant
 Samuel Breslin
 John Bretzel, baker
 William Brewster's son
 Christian Bridig
 Samuel Brien's daughter
 Catharine Britton
 Isaac Britton
 Peter Bridgen, labourer
 John Bright's son
 Sarah Bright
 Francis Brooks, gunsmith, and
 child
 Jacob Broener, tailor, and wife
 Edward Brookes's wife
 William Brookes's daughter
 Mary Brooks
 Francis Brooks
 Wife of ——— Brooks, invalid
 Hannah Brooks
 — Broomstone & 2 apprentices
 Widow Elizabeth Brogdon
 John Brother's apprentice
 John Brown, a negro
 Ann Brown
 Mary Brown
 Barbara Brown, a servant
 Conrad Brown and wife
 Wife of George Brown, tailor
 F. Brown, tailor, and wife
 Jacob Brown, jun.
 John Brown, carpenter
 John Brown, brickmaker
 Martin Brown and mother
 Thomas Brown, tailor
 William Brown, labourer
 Thomas Brown, shopman
 Thomas Brown, labourer
 James Brown
 Elizabeth Brown
 William Brown
 George Brownpere, labourer
 Francis Bruckner
 Barnabas Bruckholst and wife
 James Broudwick
 John Brunstrom
 George Bruner, tailor, & wife
 Widow Bruner
 Elizabeth Bryant
 Jacob Bryant, blacksmith
 John Bryan's wife and child

Matthew Bryan, tailor
 Peter Bryan, shoemaker
 Thomas A. Bryan
 Thomas Bryan's wife
 William Bryan, labourer
 Isaac Buckbee, hatter
 George Buck, baker
 Bernard Buck's daughter
 Wife and child of Joseph Budd,
 hatter
 — Bulledet
 Sufannah Budd, widow
 Sarah Bufier
 Widow Bulem
 Joseph Bullock's son George,
 and daughter Angelina
 Mary Bullman
 Samuel Bullman's wife
 Mary Bunting
 Rachel Bunting
 Joseph Buffington's daughter
 Joshua Bunn
 Joseph Burden's child
 Sufannah Burden, in the Alms-
 house
 Thomas Burden, tailor
 Catharine Burkhardt, a widow,
 Æt. 80
 Margaret Burkhardt
 George Burdy, tailor
 William Burkhardt's daughter
 and son
 Daniel Burkhardt's daughter
 John Burkhardt and son
 Elizabeth Burke
 Peter Burke's daughter
 George Burke's child
 Catharine Burke's daughter
 Joseph Burke, clerk
 Margaret, wife of John Burke
 Joseph Burke, from W. Indies
 Thomas Burke's wife
 David Burk, tailor
 Sophia Burke
 Jacob Burkellow, jun.
 Joshua Burns, house-carpenter
 Mary Burns
 Patrick Burns, labourer
 Elizabeth Burngate, shopkeeper
 Mrs. Burns
 John Burns
 Thomas Burn's wife
 Moses Burnet, ferryman

Robert Burrows
 Elizabeth Burs
 John Busfman
 William Butler, chairmaker
 Elizabeth Bush
 Robert Busby
 Andrew Buttonfile's wife
 Elizabeth and Clarissa Bushell,
 daughters of John Bushell
 William Butts, shoemaker
 John Butler
 Francis Byerly, a lad
 John Burns, currier, and wife
 Sarah Cable, a servant
 Catharine Cabler
 Hannah Cadwallader
 Paul Cake's wife
 Sufannah Cake
 James Calbraith, jun.
 James Calbraith's young man
 John Calder, shopkeeper, and
 wife
 John Caldwell, a child
 Mary Cale
 James Callagher, seaman
 Martin Callaghan
 Michael Calup's child and hired
 servant
 Daniel Calley
 William Cameron, innkeeper
 Charlotte Camp
 Matthias Camp
 Wife of Mr. Campbell, tailor
 Ann Campbell
 George Campbell, wife Sarah,
 and daughter Mary
 Christiana Campbell
 James Campbell, shoemaker
 John Campbell, servant
 Alexander Cambler
 Patrick Camble, labourer
 Alexander Cambell
 William Campbell and wife
 James Camus
 Gilmer Cambay
 Daniel Canaan, blacksmith,
 and child, Jr.
 John Candie
 Mary Cane, widow
 John Canner, baker
 Phebe Cane
 James Cannon
 Fanny Cannon

George Capehart, tobaccoist
 George Capehart and child
 Frederic Capehart, apprentice
 Caleb Cappey
 Christopher Carefoot
 Francis Cardell
 Eleanor Carrell
 Catharine Care
 Laurence Carrell, brass-founder
 Andrew Care, tailor
 Philip Care's wife and child
 Peter Carey, apprentice
 John Carey's child
 Peter Carey's child
 — Carey's wife
 Stelena Carl
 Thomas Carnes, paper-hanger
 Andrew Carney, blacksmith
 Bernard Carpenter
 John Carpenter
 James Carper
 John Carner
 Hannah Carlwine
 James Carr, labourer, and wife
 John Carr
 Joseph Carr, joiner, and wife
 Joseph Carr, apprentice
 Rebecca Carr and mother
 Mary Carr
 Rob't Carr's wife, brass-founder
 Daniel Carrigan, bricklayer
 Charles Carroll, merchant
 Elizabeth Carrens
 Mary Carrol
 Sarah Carrowood, servant
 Timothy Carrell
 William Carfs, tailor
 William Carfs and child
 Ann Carson, house-wife
 Francis Carson, labourer
 Joseph Carson
 Joseph Cassin
 Hannah Carter
 Lewis Carter, harness-maker
 James Carter
 James Carter, jun.
 John Carpenter's daughter
 Jacob Cathrall, son of Isaac
 Benjamin Cathrall's son
 William Cathers
 Catharine —, a servant
 Julian Catron

James Cavelin, tailor
 Bar. Cavenagh, porter, & wife
 Elizabeth Caw
 Elizabeth Caw
 David Cay, merchant
 Christian Cent
 Frederic Cephers, joiner
 Mary Francis Chabot
 — Chace, of Baltimore
 Dorothy Chafferly
 Abraham Chalwell
 David Chambers, stone-cutter
 Adam Chambers's child
 Henrietta Chambers
 Harriet Chamberlaine's daugh.
 Richard Chamberlaine's daugh.
 Sarah Chambers
 Dorothy Chapman
 James Chapman, whip-maker
 Hannah Chapman
 Charles —, a drover
 John Chatham, blacksmith
 Nicholas Chatt
 Claudius Chatt
 Thomas Cherry, cooper
 Mary Cherry
 George Chesh's wife
 Eliza Chester
 Thomas Chevalier
 Michael Chew's child
 William Chipley
 Ernst Christ
 Jacob Christler's wife
 Elizabeth Christie
 Matthew Christie, sen.
 Matthew Christie, jun.
 Andrew Christie, printer
 Polly Christie
 Frederic Christian, baker
 George Christhelf's daughter
 and her child
 Maria Christly
 Samuel Christman
 Johann Christmann's son Johann
 James A. Chubb
 George Christhelf, musician
 John Christel's son
 John Clackworthy
 Adam Clamper, and child
 Thomas Clamper
 Ann Clampton
 Ferdinand Clancy
 Abijah Clark's child

David Clarh, coachmaker
 Ephraim Clark's wife
 Henrietta Clark
 Elizabeth Clark
 James Clark, carpenter
 Nelly Clark
 Margaret Clark
 Christian Clark's young man
 Thomas Clark, brickmaker
 Edward Clark
 Sarah Clark
 William Clark, waterman
 James Clarkson
 Margaret Claspin
 John Clatworthy, tailor
 George Clause
 David Claypoole's two children
 George Claypoole, joiner
 William Claypoole's child
 Bartley Clayton's child
 Francis Clayton
 Benjamin Clayton
 William Claw
 Elizabeth Clements
 Chloe —, servant
 William Clements
 Jacob Clements, farmer
 Mary Clements and son
 Samuel Clements, New-Jersey
 Thomas Cleverly, baker
 Thomas Clifford, sen. merchant
 Sarah Clifton
 Isaac Clime, carpenter
 Sophia Climer
 Daniel Cline, baker
 David Cline and daughter
 Isaac Cline, carpenter
 Devolt Cline
 George Cline
 John Cline, labourer
 John Cline, bricklayer
 Philip Cline, baker
 Mrs. Clingham
 Mary Clingland
 Church Clinton, house carpenter,
 and wife
 Margaret Closter
 Andrew Clow, merchant
 William Clow, printer
 George Clowse
 James Clubb
 Philip Clumberg, surg. barber
 Christian Cluper

- Hugh Clymer
 Daniel Coarigan, bricklayer
 Josiah Coates's daughter Margaret
 Thomas Coates's child
 Wife and child of John Cobble, blacksmith
 John Coburn's child
 Samuel Whitease Coburn
 Child of James Cochran, house carpenter
 John Cocklin
 John Cochran, a seaman
 Mrs. Cohen and son George
 Thomas Colbert, clerk
 Joseph Coleman's wife
 William Coleman's child
 Dorothy Coleman
 Adam Collins, tobaccoconist
 Honora Collins and child
 Judith Collins, servant
 Nicholas Collins, trunk-maker
 Margaret Collins
 Ralph Collins and wife
 William Collins, his wife, his two daughters, his second wife, his son James, his wife, & his child, all of one family
 Isaac Collins
 Catharine Collyer
 Sarah Colman, midwife
 John Colwill's child
 Sarah Colway
 Abraham Camby, carpenter
 Cornelius Comegys' wife Ann
 Mary Commyns
 Sarah Commyns
 Robert Conckell
 Barbara Conard
 Margt. Conard, daugh. of John
 Mary Conard
 Maria Conde's son
 Matthew Conard, tavern-keeper
 Robert Condit
 Margaret Conery
 Michael Conrad, a lad
 John Conrad and wife
 Mrs. Conrad, and girl
 John Conrad, watchman
 Widow Conrad
 Maria Conrad
 Isaac Conkey
 George Connelly, bricklayer
 George Connelly's child
 John Connelly's child
 Molly, daughter of Michael Conner
 Sarah Connelly
 Patrick Connelly
 Margaret, wife of Joseph Conyers
 ——— Confer, tailor
 Charles Contant
 Edward Cook's daughter
 George Cook, labourer, & wife
 Henry Cook
 Henry Cook
 George Cook, porter
 William Cook, stone-cutter
 James Cook
 John Cook
 William Cook's child
 George Cowper's wife
 Jacob Cowper, apprentice
 John Cooper's apprentice
 James Cooper, labourer
 Peter Cowper's son, currier
 William Cowper, currier
 Charles Cope, shoemaker
 Son of John Cope, butcher
 George Cope
 Margaret Conry
 Jacob Coppas, labourer
 Patt. Conly
 Michael Corroy
 James Cornelius, carpenter
 David Copeland, tavern-keeper
 Mrs. Corns, and son
 Mrs. Corran
 Mary Cone
 Lewis Coffart, apprentice
 William Corfy
 Michael Corley, upholsterer
 Nicholas Corley, mill-stone maker, and child
 Judith Corley
 Lewis Coul
 Elizabeth Corkrin
 John Cotringer
 William Roulson, sawyer
 Richard Courtney, tailor
 John Confins, store-keeper
 Widow Cownoult's child
 John Cowen, store-keeper
 James Cowan and child
 John Coward, hemp-dresser
 William Cowles
 Samuel Cowry's child
 Lonisa Cowell
 Barney Cox

John Cox, shoemaker
 William Cox
 The boy and girl of William
 Cox, chair-maker
 Joseph Cox, currier
 — Cox's son-in-law
 Alexander Cox
 Charles Cox's child
 Joseph Cox, and wife
 Ann Coy
 John Cozens
 Jacob Craft, breeches maker
 James Coffee
 William Coffee
 Dennis Connor
 Rebecca Corron
 Anthony Cradet
 James Craig, merchant, Æt. 80
 Edward Crane
 John Craig's wife
 Lydia Craig
 Mrs. Craig
 Mrs. Craig
 Jacob Cramp, biscuit-baker
 Susannah Cramp
 George Craps
 James Crawford's child
 Chris. Crawlberg, joiner
 Margaret Craig, widow
 Mary Crayhead, seamstress
 Henry Creemer
 Casper Cress, and daughter
 Andreas Cressman's servant
 Margaret Cress
 Caleb Cresson's wife
 Joshua Cresson, merchant
 Peter Cresson
 Lewis Cressy's wife
 Christian Crisswell's child
 Elizabeth Crisswell
 Christopher Criel's son
 John Croll, barber
 — Cronow, sugar-boiler
 Catharine Cross
 — Cromwell's wife
 Daniel Cross, carpenter, & wife
 Daniel Cross, jun. carpenter
 Fanny Cross, washerwoman
 Peter Cross
 Mary Cross's child
 George Crow, brass-founder
 Henry Crowell's wife

John Crowley, potter
 James Crowley
 Mary Crowley and daughter
 John Crubreux, drayman
 Mr. Crull's child
 Wife of John Crumb, bricklayer
 Philip Cruncle
 John Crump's child
 Paul Cuckot
 Catharine Cunan
 Ann Cunningham
 Robert Cunningham's child
 Comfort Cunningham
 Haunah Cunningham
 Michael Cunningham
 Matthew Cunningham
 Peter Curren's child
 Mrs. Currens, and two sons
 Mercy Currie
 James Currie
 Rebecca Currier
 Ann Curtain
 Thomas Custard, shoemaker
 Jacob Daderman's child
 Robert Dainty, plumber
 Bridget Daily
 Capt. Richard Dales's child
 Peter Dale's daughter Sarah
 Francis Dalmasé
 Thomas Dabriel, shoemaker
 John Dalton, clockmaker
 David Damsen, shoemaker
 Julian Danacker
 George Danecker, and wife
 Robert Dannel
 Catharine Dardis
 Henry Darroch, store-keeper
 John Daum, labourer
 Conrad Dauenhaer's daughter
 George Daum's wife
 John David, silversmith
 Ann David
 Robert Davidson
 James Davidson, merchant
 James Davidson's child
 Isaac Daves
 Capt. Davis's two nephews
 Elizabeth Davis
 Gilford Davis's wife
 Isaac Davis's wife
 John Davis, wheelwright,
 and daughter

Joseph Davis, labourer
 Joseph Davis, soap-boiler
 Mary Davis's child
 Michael Davis
 Robert Davis, anchor-smith
 Samuel Davis
 Hester, wife of Sam. Davis, sen.
 Sophia Davis
 Sufannah Davis
 Rachel, wife of Joseph Davis,
 currier
 Widow Davis
 Widow Davis
 William Davis
 John Davis, upholsterer
 Richard Davy
 Mary Dawkens
 Hannah Dawson
 Joshua Dawson's child
 Daniel Dawson's wife Hannah
 Mary Dawson
 Darius Dawson
 James Day's wife
 Elizabeth Day
 Sarah Days
 Edward Deal, blacksmith
 John Deal, blacksmith
 Mary Deal, servant
 Peter Deal's child
 Margaret Dean
 Joseph Dean, vendue-master, a
 woman and child
 Patrick Deary
 Joseph de Barth
 Mr. Deberger, his wife, and 6
 or 7 of the family
 Jacob Debre
 Elizabeth Debre
 Thomas Debzel
 Christian Deckard
 John C. Deckard, musician
 Christ. Deckenhart, apprentice
 Henry Decker, a servant
 Jenny Degenhart
 Christopher Degenhard & child
 Wilhelmina Degenhard
 William Deganhort
 Ann D. Deiss
 Benjamin Delany, chair-maker
 Henry Delany
 Dennis Delany's child

John Delany
 Patrick Delany's child
 Bridget Delay, cook
 Samuel Delap, bookseller
 John Demaffrand's daughter
 Andrew Denahaw, cooper
 Mary Denckla, a child
 Richard Denney
 Mary Denny
 Robert Dennaet, groom
 Ezekiah Denum
 William Dennis
 George Dennison
 George Densell
 Henry Densell's wife
 Maria Denzell
 Henry Depherwinn's son
 George Dernberger
 Henry Derham
 James Derry
 Widow Deringer
 Adam Detterick, shoemaker
 John Devenny's child
 Christian Devir
 Thomas Devonald, merchant
 Margaret Dewis
 Campbell Dick, merchant
 John Dibberger, cutler, and wife
 Charlotte Dibberger
 Henry Dibberger, sen. and wife
 John Dickz's son
 Dick —, a negro, aged 75
 John Dickenson, bookbinder
 Mary Dickinson
 Jonathan Dickinson, shoemaker
 — Dickinson, drover
 Daniel Dickenson's daughter
 Elizabeth Dickinson
 William Dickinson
 John Dickinson's child
 P. Dickinson's daughter Maria
 Thomas Dickinson's wife
 William Dickinson, farmer
 Michael Dignon and two sons
 Edward Diehl, smith
 John Diehl's son, porter
 Maria M. Diehl
 John Diehl, carpenter
 Henry Dietz, baker
 John Dietmar, labourer
 Maria Dietz

- Elizabeth Dietrick
 Michael Dietrick's son
 William Dien, a child
 Frederick Dillman's wife
 Catharine Dill's child
 Mr. Dingle's child
 Jane Dight, a servant
 Catharine Dorothy Dirrick
 William Dallas
 Christian Dishong, and child
 Maurice Dishong, clerk
 Matthew Dishong's child
 Susannah Dishong, widow
 John Dixon's wife
 Elizabeth Dixon
 Patrick Dixon's child, labourer
 William Dixon, joiner
 Doctor John Dodd
 Jacob Doddelmah's wife and
 two children
 Dolly, a black woman
 Julian Doison
 John Doll, carpenter
 Hugh Donaldson, son of John
 Arthur Donaldson's son
 John Donahue
 Johanna Donahue
 Abigail Donahue
 Margaret Donnelly
 Philip H. Dorneck
 William Dorr
 Sarah H. Dorsey
 Robert Dorsey's servant girl
 William Doudney
 Barnard Dougherty
 Jeremiah Dougherty, carpenter
 John Dougherty, carpenter
 Rev. William Dougherty
 Margaret Dougherty, servant
 Henry Dougherty
 Elizabeth Doughty
 Charlotte Douglass
 G. W. Douglass, silver-smith
 Joseph Douglass, hair-dresser
 William Douglass, carter
 Peggy Dougney
 Mary Dove
 Thomas Dowling
 Nathaniel Dowdry, carpenter
 Mrs. Down
 William Downey, whip-maker
 Nathaniel Downing
- Peter Doyle
 James Doyle
 Mary Doyle
 Henry Drawiller
 John Drieux, wife & daughter
 William Drinker
 Elizabeth Driscall and child
 John B. Drouillard's 2 children
 John Drum's child
 Eleanor Drum
 Cha. Fk. Dubois, watch-maker
 Joseph Dubreez's wife
 Erenna Duffield
 Lucy Duffield
 J. Dufour's daughter Catharine
 Nancy Dugan and child
 William Duglas
 Du Lac, French ambassador's
 secretary
 ——— Dull, hatter
 Charles Dunbar
 John Dunbury, servant
 John Dudman
 James Duncan's wife and child
 John Dunkin, merchant
 John Dunleavy
 Cormick Dunleavy
 Margaret Dunley, servant
 Ann Dunn
 Elizabeth Dunn
 Sarah Dunn
 Francis Dupail
 Doctor Joseph Dupac
 Elizabeth Dupleffis
 Francis Dupont, consul of
 French republic
 Philip Durnick
 John Durker
 Peter Durieu
 Rosanna Durang
 Joseph Duvet
 John Durney's child
 Thomas Durnell's daughter
 Susannah Dyes
 William Earl
 Grace Easlaugh and child
 Charles Eastick
 Sarah Eastick
 John Eastick's wife
 George Eborne's child
 John P. Eck, grocer
 Elizabeth Eccles

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| James Eccles's two daughters | Joseph Elum, merchant |
| —— Eccles | Elfy, a black |
| George Eckel, linen-draper | Andrew Elwine |
| Mary Eccles | Hannah Elwins, a child |
| Elizabeth Eccles | Baitzer Emerick's two sons |
| Deborah Eckley | Lætitia Emuel |
| John Ecky's apprentice | Maria Emelott |
| —— Eckstein's wife Catharine | Widow Emmeret |
| and child | Jacob Enk, tailor, & 3 sons, viz. |
| Maria Echard | Philip Enk, teller in B. U. S. |
| Philip Edenborn, carpenter | Henry Enk, linen-draper |
| Phil. Edenborn, flour-merchant | Peter Enk, tailor |
| John Edmundson | Jacob Endre's brother in-law |
| Edward Edwards's two children | Catharine Enger, and child |
| Ephraim Edwards, labourer | Christian Englehot, labourer |
| John Edwards, sailor | James Engles's child |
| Abigail Edwards's child | John Engles, merchant |
| Morgan Edwards, hatter | John English |
| John Edwards | Jacob Erringer, weaver |
| Samuel Edwards and wife | Peter Erston, wife & 2 children |
| William Edwards, silversmith, | Anthony John Escoicio, clerk |
| and child | Frederic Esker, baker |
| Catharine Egan | Christian Esling |
| James Eggar | Barbara Esly |
| Martin Ehrhard's daughter | Jacob Esler, blacksmith |
| Elizabeth Ehrenzellers | Margaret Eftling |
| Jacob Ehringer | George Eswin's wife |
| Mary Eidenfield, servant | Adam Etner |
| Ann Eiler | Elizabeth Ettrick |
| John Eisenbrey, tavern-keeper | Matthew Ettrick's wife |
| Richard Elber's child | Ettienné J. Ende's child |
| Francis Elcock | John Evans's child |
| David Elder, clerk | Magdalen Evans |
| Sarah Elder | Joseph Evans |
| David Elder and wife | Mary Evans |
| John Element, coachman | James Evans |
| J. Elfrey, cooper, wife & child | Mary Evans, a hired girl |
| Catharine Elfry | Nancy Evans |
| Josiah Elfrith, joiner | Philip Evans, house-carpenter |
| Laurence Ellers and wife | Phillis Evans |
| William Ellery | Rowland Evans, merchant |
| Isaac Elliot | Rowland Evans |
| John Elliot | Israel Everly, shoemaker |
| Mary Elliot | Widow Eberman |
| Hannah Ellis | Anthony Everhardt, labourer |
| Elizabeth Ellis and child | William Evil |
| Samuel A. Ellis | John Ewen's two children |
| Ann Elmore | Thomas Ewing's two children |
| Margt. Elmslie, from Scotland | John Eyfenbry, tavern-keeper |
| Sarah Ellsworth | Henry Facundus, shoemaker, |
| | and wife |

John Fairus, ship-carpenter
 Mary Faires
 Arthur Falconer, Jr.
 Hannah Falkenburger, Germ.
 Casper Farner's wife
 Joseph Farren, jun.
 John Farren
 Edward Farren's child
 John Farrow, shoemaker
 John Faller
 Michael Fatty's two children
 John Fauser's son
 William Favel, baker
 Samuel Faringer's wife
 Charles Fearis, seaman
 Tobias Febias
 Widow Feller's child
 Jacob Felty, Germ.
 Felix Fenner, labourer
 Daniel Fenance, a child
 Joseph Fenny
 Daniel Fenton, shoemaker, and
 wife
 David Fenton, shoemaker, and
 wife
 Thomas Fenton, jun.
 Philip T. Fentham, druggist
 Widow Fenton
 Thomas Fenton, sail-maker
 Ferely, widow
 Widow Ferglaß
 Elizabeth Ferguson
 Samuel Ferguson
 Robert Ferguson, brick-layer
 Thomas Ferguson, printer
 Barnabas Ferris, clerk
 John Ferris
 Francis Ferris, clerk
 Ann Margaret Fidlers, widow
 Barbara Field
 Charles Field, chair-maker
 Peter Field's wife
 Widow Filler
 Thomas Fielder
 Catharine Fiete
 William Fimister, farmer
 Francis Finley
 Charles Findley, grave-digger
 Jane Findley
 Michael Finn's child

William Finn, hatter
 Charles Finney's daughter
 Joseph Finney
 John Fink, porter
 Charles Fink, shoemaker
 Hannah Firmir
 William Firm
 William Finister
 Ann Fisher, servant
 Catharine Fisher, servant
 David Fisher, labourer
 Jabez, son of Miers Fisher
 John Fisher
 Robert Fisher
 Henry Fisher, starch-maker,
 and wife
 Patrick Fisher, shoemaker
 John Fisher and daughter
 Samuel Fisher, button-plater,
 Eng.
 Zachariah Fisher's child
 Samuel Fisher, hatter
 Sarah Fisher, servant
 Samuel Fishinger's wife
 Jacob Fidler, tailor
 Anthony Fidler
 Jacob Fister, labourer, and wife
 Christopher Fite, shoemaker,
 Germ.
 Adam Fister, carpenter
 Margaret Fitzgerald
 William Fitzgerald, tailor
 Gerald Fitzsimmons
 Jeremiah Fitzsimmons, painter
 John Fitzsimmons
 Philip Flack, joiner
 George Flauer's daughter
 George Fleck's wife
 Jacob Fleck's six children
 Reverend Francis A. Fleming,
 catholic clergyman
 Margaret Flein
 Hugh Fleming, tavernkeeper
 Hugh Fleming, son of do.
 Samuel Fleming, sen.
 Samuel Fleming, jun.
 Elizabeth Fletcher
 Charles Flick, wife and child
 David Flickwir, confectioner,
 wife, and son

James Flinn
 Mary Flinn
 Anne Flint, widow
 Flora, a black girl
 Monf. Florio, Fr.
 Margaret Flour
 George Flowers's child
 Eliza. Faggle
 Mary Faggle, daughter of do.
 William Faggle
 Elizabeth Follows, widow
 Widow Folwell's child
 Isaac I. Folwell, tailor
 Daniel Ford, farmer
 George Forde's child
 George Ford, hostler
 Fortune Ford
 Alexander Foreman's daughter
 John Forester
 William Forester, labourer
 John Forfe
 Thomas Forster, hatter
 Nicholas Fosberg, church-clerk
 Nicholas Fosberg, sen. painter
 Ann Foster
 Margaret Fossom. Germ.
 Wife of George Founce, fisherman
 Lemuel Fowles and child
 George Fowme, fisherman
 William Fowles, musician
 Dorothy Fox
 Robert Fox
 George Fox and three children
 George Fox
 Garret Foyer
 Frederic Foy
 James Frampton
 George France
 Joseph France
 Rebecca Francis
 Jacob Franks's wife
 David Franks
 David S. Franks, assistant cashier of the U. S. B.
 Catharine Fraim
 Elizabeth Frazer, in the Widows' Hospital
 Mary Frazer
 Robert Frazer
 John Frederick, labourer
 Anthony Freeborn, shoemaker

Jacob Freeborn, tobacconist
 Tobias Freeborough
 Tobias Freebush, shoemaker
 Isaac Freeman
 Jacob Freneau
 Catharine Freeth, servant
 Philip Fries, labourer
 William French
 Susannah French, nurse
 Charles French's daugh. Eliza.
 7 French strangers (names unknown)
 Michael Frick, carter
 Jacob Frilander, labourer
 Abry Friend, negro
 Elizabeth Friend
 John Fritz, tailor
 John Fritz, tavern-keeper
 Elizabeth Frost
 Joseph Fromp, apprentice
 James Fruger
 Jacob Fry, apprentice
 Jane Fry
 Mary Fry, wife of Joseph Fry
 Joseph Fry, junior
 George Fudge's wife, & daugh.
 John Eagle, wife, and two sons
 Jacob Fulton
 Widow Fuller
 Henry Furgurson, tailor, and wife
 William Fusselback's child
 Peter Gabriel, baker
 Ferdinand Gabriel
 Mary Gabriel
 Sarah Gainer
 Mary, daugh. of Ja's Gallagher
 Daniel Gallagher
 Ally Gallagher
 Michael Gallimore, farmer
 Sarah Galloway, Æt. 75
 Mary Ann Gally
 Elizabeth Galler
 Catharine Gallinger
 John Gamber's child
 John Gambles's wife
 Mary Ganno
 Elizabeth Gans
 Drusilla Gardner
 Michael Garcoin
 Elizabeth Gardner

Elizabeth Gardner, servant
 Wife of James Gardner, sailor
 John Gardner, shoemaker
 Mary Gardner
 Richard Gardner, tea-dealer
 Benjamin Gardener
 Widow Margaret Gardner
 Mr. — Garre
 Andrew Garter
 John Gartner, labourer
 Mary Garret
 Thomas Garrette, apprentice
 Elizabeth Garret
 Thomas Garrigues, hatter
 Samuel Garrigues's wife & son
 Andrew Gartley
 John Gartly
 Sarah Gaffner
 Valentine Gafner's daughter
 Gasper Gafner, shoemaker, son
 and daughter
 George Gafner's son
 John Gartly
 Andrew Gatley
 William Gauslin
 Adolph Gaul, butcher
 Joseph Gaven
 John Gawn, tailor and child
 Widow Gebhard and daughter
 Rachel Gebhard
 Dorothy Geir
 Christian Gensel, porter
 John Gelher, labourer
 Wife of John Genter, tailor
 George Genslin's child
 Margaret Genter
 Robert George
 Michael Gering's child
 John Getts, plasterer, and wife
 Jacob Geyer, tailor
 Isaac Geyer's son
 Henry Gibert, cabinet-maker
 John Gibard
 Margaret Gibson, and child
 Andrew Gibson's wife
 Mary Ann Gibson
 Robert Gibson, cabinet-maker
 Nancy Gibson
 George Gilbert's wife
 Michael Gilbert, potter
 Ruth Gilbert

Sarah Gilbert, servant
 James Gilchrist, merchant, Eng.
 William Gilfrey's wife
 John Gill, tallow-chandler, &
 child
 Joseph Gill
 Sarah Gill
 John Gillingham
 Mary Gillingham, spinster
 Mrs. Girard
 Mrs. Gilmore
 Margaret Ginther
 John Ginther, tailor, and wife
 William Girtin
 Mr. Gism
 Ferdinand Glancey, labourer
 Nathaniel Glover, merchant
 Elizabeth Glynn
 Benjamin Glynn
 Peter Glentworth, physician
 Michael Gleenfon's child
 John Gobblegought, Germ.
 Mary Godin
 William Godfrey
 — Golden, hair-dresser, Bost.
 Martha Goldsmith, widow
 Thomas Goldrick
 Henry Goldson, apprentice
 Henry Golzer
 John Good, labourer, Germ.
 Joseph Good, wife and child
 Mary Good, from Bucks county
 Michael Good, brickmaker
 Moses Goodman, labourer
 George Goodman's child
 James Goodwin
 Abraham Gordon, carpenter
 Elizabeth Gordon
 John Gordon, Jr.
 Peter Gordon, shoemaker
 Enoch Gordon
 Richard Goren's child
 Michael Gorran
 James Gorham, carpenter and
 button-maker
 William Gosling, house-carpenter
 Catharine Gosner, Germ.
 Joseph Gosner, jun.
 Sarah Gosner, servant
 John Gotze, plasterer, and wife

- Morris Gough, ship-carpenter,
 wife and two children
 James Gowan, sailor
 Joseph Gowan
 George Grace, labourer
 Jacob Grace's wife
 Rev. Laurence Graefsl, catho-
 lic pastor
 Batty Graff's child
 John Graff's wife
 Jacob Graff, mason
 Thomas Graham
 Dr. Graham, late of New York
 Robert Graham
 Duncan Graham, carpenter
 Mary Graham
 John Graham, stone-cutter
 Casper Graist's daughter
 Jonathan Grammer
 William Grant, tailor
 Alexander Graves's wife
 Ludwick Graver's child
 William Gravenstone
 John Gray, rope-maker
 Peter Gray's child
 Joseph Gray
 Thomas Gray, jun.
 Robert Greaves, hair-dresser
 George Greble, cooper
 Elizabeth Green and child
 Edward Green, ship-carpenter
 Michael Green
 James Green's wife & daughter
 Susanna Greens
 John Green's child
 John Green, labourer, Jr.
 Isaac Green, labourer
 John Green
 Solomon Green, tobacconist
 William Grenville
 Levander Greff
 John Greenward
 Benjamin Greiner, nailor
 Archibald Greenlap
 John Greisberger's wife
 Ann Gergory, widow, Æt. 60
 Malcolm Gregory
 Thomas Gregory, cooper
 Christian Gregory's child
 Ann Gregg
 John Grehan, labourer
 John Gribble
 George Gribble, cooper
 Jonathan Grice, shipwright
 Joseph Grieve's wife
 John Grier, and wife
 Thomas Griffiner
 Mary Griez, widow, Æt. 63
 Levander Griffec
 Mary Griffen
 Sellwood Griffin, blockmaker
 William Griffin
 Margaret Grindle
 John Griffin
 Samuel Griscam, carpenter
 Rebecca Griscam, wife of do.
 Casper Griscam, sawyer, Jr.
 Ann Griggs
 William Griggen
 Sam. Griskel, carpenter, & wife
 Catharine Grogan
 John Gros's wife
 Widow Gros
 Widow Grossings
 Joseph Groves, tailor
 Jacob Groves, blacksmith
 Margaret Groves
 John Grubb, carpenter
 John Grubb, jun. carpenter
 James Grumman's child
 John Gryce, sail-maker
 Henry Guel
 Geo. Gueneau's wife, & child
 Mr. — Guerre
 John Gueft, sen.
 Judas Guier
 Marcus Gunn
 Neil Gunn, labourer
 Daniel Gurney's child
 William Gurton, and wife
 James Guthrie, carpenter
 John Gutts, plasterer, and wife
 Jacob Gueyer, son of ditto
 Frederic Haas
 Matthew Hafs
 Mary Hafs
 John Habear
 Catharine Haffine, spinster
 Daniel Haffine, blacksmith
 William Haft, shoemaker, wife,
 and apprentice
 Susanna Haga
 Catharine Hagar
 S. Hagelgans, stocking-weaver

Valentine Hagner, sen. cooper	Elizabeth Hampstead
Valentine Hagner, junior	Child of Samuel Hampton, gro-
Elizabeth Hagner	cer
Andreas Haidt, smith	Thomas Hampton
Andreas Haft	Michael Hanaghan, servant
Wm. Haft, shoemaker, & wife	John Hanks's maid
Samuel Hailagus, stocking-	Capt. Jacob Hand's widow
weaver	George Haney, carpenter, and
David Hailer, surgeon	wife
Frederick Hailer's wife	John Haney, labourer, Jr.
Widow Hailey	John Hannah and child
John Haltzel, tailor	Joseph Hanna, tailor
John Haines's wife	Christian Hanna
Dorothy Hains	Andrew Hanna
Reuben Haines, sen. brewer,	William Hannan
Margaret Haines, wife of ditto	Wife of Barnet Hansell, tailor
George Hake, cooper	Andrew Hanish
Jacob Halberstott	Mr. Hansell, Germ.
Charles Halden, hatter	Wife of Christian Hanselman,
Sebastian Hale, or Ale, grave-	tailor
digger	John Haragel, baker
Thomas Hale, bell-hanger	Thomas Harden
Patrick Haley, labourer	Eve Harding
Penelope Haley	James Harding, sawyer
Philip Hall, butcher, Germ.	Hannah Harding
Dorothy Hall	William Hardinefs's wife
Parry Hall and daughter	James Hardy
Elizabeth Hall	Jane Hardey
John Hall	John Hare, labourer
Samuel Hall, labourer, Eng.	William Harklife
Mrs. Haller	Jacob Harlman and wife
Philip Haller, cooper	Joseph Harman, hair-dresser
John Hallet, hair-dresser, and	Mary Herman
wife	Temperance Harmer
Charles Hallick's sister	Sarah Harmer
Anthony Haman	Alexander Harme
Charles Hambleton's wife	Nicholas Harmstadt, and daugh-
Henry Hambleton	ter
Abraham Hambright's wife	Jane Harned
Joseph D. Hamelin, French	Hannah Harnsey
tutor	Christopher Harper's daughter
Alexander Hamilton's wife	Henry Harper, hair-dresser
James Hamilton	Mary Harper
John Hamilton, apprentice	Joseph Harper's three children
Mary Hamilton	William Harper's wife and
William Hamilton	child
Unity Hammel	John Harragan, tailor
Margaret Hammon	Michael Harragan, smith
Jacob Hammond, sugar-baker,	Thomas Harrell, farmer
wife and child, Germ.	Edward Harris's wife
Nicholas Hampstead's son and	John Harris and wife
daughter	

William Harris
 Male Harris
 Thomas Harris, sadler
 William P. Harris, clerk
 Widow Harris
 Elizabeth Harris
 Hazel Harriot
 Mary Harrison, nurse
 Jane Harrison
 Sarah Harrison
 Margaret Harrison
 Jacob Hart, pilot
 Laurence Hart, storekeeper
 Rachel Hart
 Thomas Hart, shoemaker, Eng.
 John Hartford, coachman
 Sarah Hartley, Eng.
 Susanna Hartley
 Anthony Hartman
 Jacob Hartman, apprentice
 Peter Hartman's wife
 Lewis Hartman
 John Hartman's wife
 Elizabeth Harvey
 Elizabeth Harvey, schoolmistress, Eng.
 Samuel Harvey, apprentice
 Philip Hasenbach, labourer
 Wm. Hassel, sen. tavern-keeper
 Isaac Hartings, student
 Lydia Hatfield
 James Hattriotz, baker
 Jacob Hawthaw's young woman
 John Hauskins, shoemaker
 William Hautzel, weaver
 — Hausman's daughter
 Henry Hausten
 Christian Hautzel, carter
 Christopher Hauser's wife
 Jacob Hawes
 Anna Maria Hawan
 Hugh Hawthorn, tailor
 Mary Hawthorn
 William Hays, ironmonger
 Michael Hay, wife, and three sons, John, Peter, and Charles
 Joseph Hay
 Martha Hays
 Jacob Hays
 Mary Hays, of Allentown
 Catharine Hayes, a stranger

John Haynes, apprentice
 Catharine Haynes
 Ruth Haynes
 Hannah Hazard
 James Hazelet, weaver, Jr.
 Charles Hazzleton
 John Heartenough's wife
 Chris. Heatley, merchant's wife
 Harriot, wife of Charles Heatly
 George Heck, cooper
 Samuel Head's daugh. Mary
 — Hebert, a Frenchman
 Anthony Hecht, labourer
 Charles Heitberger, butcher
 John Helm's child
 Jacob Heiberger's child
 George Heiberger's son
 John Heiberger, baker
 Roger Heffernan
 John Heffernan, school-master
 William Heiszer, painter
 Widow Heil
 John Heil's child
 Anna Maria Heintzen
 John Heiser, hatter
 Francis Helfrick's wife & child
 Elizabeth Held
 Peter Melt's wife
 Catharine Hem
 James Hendrick, sen. cutler
 James Henderson's wife
 Redmond Henderson
 Thomas Henderson's child
 Mary Henderson
 Ann Hendrick
 Wilhelmina Hedrick, and four servants
 Elizabeth Hedrick
 Martha Hemphill
 John Henna
 Patrick Hennabody, coach-maker, wife and daughter
 John Henan's child
 Michael Hennasey
 John Henigel, baker
 John Henry, jeweller
 Margaret Henry
 Christopher Hensfner's daugh.
 Wife of Henry Henson, brush-maker
 Michael Henszey
 George Hercules, a negro

William Hercules, shoemaker	George Hinckel, watchman
Elizabeth Herleman	John Hinckel's son
George Herman, baker	Christop'r Hineman's daughter
George Herlemin	Jane Hiltridge
William Herman's wife	George Hinton, cutler
William Hertzog, labourer	Mrs. Hirst
Christopher Herrely, labourer	Mary Hirrine
John Herrill	George Hishatters
Wife of Nicholas Hess, blacksmith	Samuel Hampton's son
George Hess's sister	Henry Haare, cardmaker
Isaac Heston	John Hobson, sievemaking
— Hetnick, baker	Barbara Hackensoffe
Israel Hewlings, shoemaker	John Hockley, ironmonger
Joseph Hewlings, bricklayer	Elizabeth Hobson
Henry Hewmes, coppersmith	Jeffrey Hadner, sadler, and son
John Huson, sailor	Christopher Hocknoble
Mrs. Hewit	Catharine Hoff
Andrew Hews	Catharine Hoffman
John Heyberger, jun.	Regina Hoffman
Mary Heyberger	Isaac Hoffman, sailor
John Heyburn	Henry Hoffman, baker
Andrew Heyd's son	Sufanna Hoffman
Benja. Hickman's wife & son	Jacob Hoffner, schoolmaster, Germ.
David Hickman, clerk	Philip Hofner, carter
Joseph Hicks, <i>tailor</i>	Michael Hoff's son
John Hicks	Edward Hogan's two children
Richard Hicks	Dr. Hodge's child
John Hierson, hatter	Andrew Hodge's child
William Hickert's wife	Joseph Hogg, carpenter, of New-Jersey
John Jacob Hiertman, malster	Anna Catharina Hefflein
Angel Higgenbottom	Jacob Holbertadt, labourer
William Higgenbottom	Charles Hold, hatter
Joseph Higgins	Benjamin Holden, mason
Mary Hightson	Charles Holden
Sufannah Higgin, widow	Wm. Holderness's son Thomas
Martin Hilderburn, sieve-maker	Samuel Holgate
Wife of George Hill, clerk	William Holklow
Robert Hill	Barbara Hollard, widow
Wife of Jacob Hill, fisherman	Philip Hollard, cooper
James Hill, bricklayer	John Holmes, farmer
James Hill, clerk	Sarah Holmes, widow
John Hill, chair-maker	Sarah
Johannah Hill, jun.	Thomas Holmes's wife
John Hill's daughter	Moses Homberg, innkeeper
Samuel Hill, Jr.	George Honigs
James Hillman, apprentice	William Honck, wife and child, turner
Jacob Hillman, blacksmith	Christopher Honey
Catharine Hillner	John Honecker and wife
Jacob Hilfinger, labourer	
William Hiltzheimer	
Mary Himan	

George Honiker's wife and child	Catharine Howsty
Joseph Holron	Adam Hubley, vendue-master
Martha Holton	John Huber's child
Sarah Honor, widow	William Hudson, wool-comber
George Hoochey	Peter Hudson
Sarah Hoop	Joseph Hudell's wife Sarah
John Hoover's wife	Benjamin Huggins
Andrew Hope, jun.	Ellis Hughes, whitesmith
William Hope, tinsman	Caleb Hughes's child and two apprentices
John Hopkins, jun. silver-smith	Garret Hughes and wife
John Hopkins's wife	John, son of Hugh Henry
Joseph Hopkins, hatter, of Virginia	Henry Hughes
Mary Hopkins	George Hughes's child
Mary Hopkins, a servant	William Hughes, breechesmaker, Scotland
Richard Hopkins	Frederic Huler, sailor's wife
Thomas Hopkins, ship-joiner	Diana Hulford
Joseph Hopper, joiner	Abraham Hulings' wife
Ludwick Hopler	Oliver C. Hull, apothecary
Christian Hopfal, labourer	Joshua Humphreys, Aet. 86
Henry Hore	Hannah Humphreys, daughter of do.
Henry Horne, schoolmaster, and three children	John Humphreys's child
Mary Horne, Germ.	Richard Humphreys, storekeeper
Eliz. Hornor, daughter of Benjamin	Gabriel Humphreys's child
Mary Horndriver	James Hunt, clerk
Philip Hestlepaugh, shoemaker, Winchester	William Hunt, tailor
William Hotts	Ann Hunter's child
Azariah Horton	John Hunter, carpenter
Caleb Hoskins, of Burlington	William Hunter, tavern-keeper and child
Benjamin Houlton	John Hunter's daughter
Anthony Hotman	John Husey
John Houtan	Charles Hunfman
Winnefred Houghney's child	Mr. Hustick's child
Catharine House, Germ.	Elizabeth Huston, seamstress
Elizabeth Houchen	John Huston, print cutter, Eng.
Abby Houseman	James Hutchinson, physician, his child and apprentice
Jacob Houseman, carpenter	George Hutams, hair-dresser
Joseph Houts, hair-dresser	Rebecca Hatman, a child
William Houtson, weaver	John Hurey
John Hover's wife	Mary Hynin
Mr. Howard	William Hyfer, painter, Germ.
John Howard, paper-maker, Eng.	Maria Hyson, Germ.
Thomas Howe, rope-maker	Peter Ilett
Jacob R. Howell, notary public	John Insell's daughter Mary
Jacob S. Howell	Ingles, storekeeper
Isaac Howell's wife Patience	John Ingles, merchant, of York-shire
Mr. Howell	

Wife of Joseph Inglis, carter	Peter Jodon
John Inkson, apprentice	— Johnson's wife, & child
Joseph Irvine	Catharine Johnson's child
Oliver Irvine, hatter	James Johnson
Jacob Irwin	Jonas Johnson, tavern-keeper
Mrs. Irwin	Mary Johnson, servant
Sarah Irwin	Samuel Johnson, printer
James Iskin	Sufannah Johnson
Robert Jacks, schoolmaster	Robert Johnson, physician
Robert Jacks, shoemaker	Robert Johnson, shoemaker
David Jackson	William Johnson, joiner
Diana Jackson's child	Barney Johnson
— Jackson	Francis Johnson
James Jackson	John Johnson
John Jackson, drayman	Margaret Johnson, widow
Joseph Jackson's child	Mary Johnson, widow
Miss — Jackson	Robert Johnson, baker
Thomas Jackson	Samuel Johnson, painter
Wid. Jackson, of Wilmington	Ann Jones
George Jacob's wife	Charles Jones, conveyancer
George Jacobs, blacksmith	Daniel Jones
John Jacobs, porter	Elizabeth Jones
John Jacobs, painter	Child of Ely Jones, clerk
Nicholas Jacobs's son	Stelena Jones, stay-maker
Jacob, a blackman	George Jones, blacksmith
James, a blackman	Jane Jones, mantua-maker
Jacob James	Joab Jones, tailor
Margaret James, a child	John Jones's wife
Martha James	Mary Jones, widow
— Jameson, labourer	Mary Jones's son
Edward Jamison	Matthew Jones's daughter
Helena Jamison	Owen Jones, sen. Æt. 82
John Jamison, cooper	Patience Jones
Matthew Jamison	Rebecca Jones, keeper of a
Wm. Jamison, carpenter	lodging-house
William Jamison, tailor	Rowland Jones, clerk
William Jamison's child	Ruth Jones
Jane —, a black woman	Sarah Jones, widow
Doctor Janus's daughter	Widow Jones's daughter
Martha Jason, spinster	William Jones, merchant
John Jarman jun.	William Jones, labourer, and
John Jauck, brushmaker	wife
F. Laurejai, Fr.	Hannah Jordan, Ir.
William Jeffry	Henry Jordan's wife
John Jenkins's son Samuel	James Jordan, chairmaker
Jacob Jennings, store-keeper	Samuel Jordan, turner
John Jenny, ship-carpenter	Joseph, a blackman
Elizabeth Jobards, widow	George Joff
John Jobb, painter	John Jourdan, coachman
Joseph Jobb, stocking-weaver	Jude, a blackwoman
John Jobline	Jacob Judah
Hannah Jodon	

Isiah, a black woman	Adam Kerr's widow
Isabella, a mulatto	Andrew Kerr, labourer
Cornelia Julio	James Kerr's widow
Catharine Jung	Prude Kerr
Jacob Jung's daughter	Abigail Kessler
David Justice, apprentice	Jacob Kessler's wife
John Justice's child	John Kessler, hair-dresser
William M. Justice, printer	Leonard Kessler
Joseph Kaenerle	Michael Kessler, ship-joiner
Jacob Kales, labourer	Lucy Keating
John Kalkbrenner's wife	Christian Keyser, blacksmith
Godfrey Kartis, shoemaker	Daniel Keyser, labourer
Jacob Kates, labourer	Joseph Keyser, grocer
Elizabeth Katten, Carlisle	Jacob Kitchlien, butcher
Catharine Katz	George Kiehn's daughter
Elizabeth Katz and two children	Christian Kiegler
John Katz's wife	Thomas Kildrick
Isaac Katz's wife	John Killgour
Michael Katz's child	George Killinger
Mary Karn	Peter Killinger
Jacob Hauffman's son	Philip Killinger, carpenter
John Kean's two children	Richard Killpatrick
Joseph Kean's child	Caleb Kimber, schoolmaster
Hugh Kean's child	Aaron Kimber, son of do.
Mary Kean	Jacob Kimely
Matthew Kean's daughter	Wife of Casper Kinck, shoemaker
Elizabeth Keen and child	Catharine King
John Keen's child	Charles King
Joseph Keen	Elizabeth King, widow
Mary Keen	—— King
Susannah Keigen	George King, coach-painter
Elizabeth Kell	Hugh King's two children
James Kellenan	John King and child
George Kelly, harness-maker	Mary King
Mrs. Kelly	Joseph Kingsley
Christopher Kellman and wife	Margaret Kingst
Joseph Kemel's son	Ann Kinley
Henry Kemp	Joseph Kinnear's child
William Kemp	Christopher Kinness, tailor
Martha Kempfill, servant	Christopher Kinns, labourer
—— Kenny	George Kinsinger and wife
Mrs. Keppele	Hannah Kinsinger
John Keppler, shoemaker	—— Kipsy, furrier
William Kennedy, labourer	Mrs. Kirk and child
John Kennon	John Kirk, a lad
Casper, Peter and Catharine	Thomas Kirk, baker
Kensinger	Catharine Kite
Thomas Kenrick, store-keeper	Elizabeth Kite
Elizabeth Kenton	Jonathan Kite, chair-maker
John Kerbeck	wife and three children
William Kerls, porter	

Casper KittsJacob Kitts, Chandler, son and
cousin

Mrs. Kitts

Catharine Klady

Margaret Klady

Widow Klepper

Christian Klibbie, weaver and
child

Andrew Kline's wife

John Kline, labourer

Nicholas Klingeler, cooper

Mary Klinge

Charles Knight, biscuit-baker

Hannah Knight

John Knight, tailor

John Knight, sailor

Sarah Knight

Daniel Knodle

Elizabeth Knows, servant

Mary Knows

Adam Knox

Richard Knox's child

Mary Koan

George Kock, labourer, his
wife Catharine and son

John Kock

Widow Kock

Joseph Kock

Widow Koenner

George Kor's child

Peter Krafter and daughter

Christop'r Kreyder, tobacconist

Wife of George Kribbs, shoe-
maker

Susannah Kribner, Æt. 70

John Kriesle, cooper

John Kroll, hair-dresser

Joachim Kre-naver, labourer

Henry Krotto's child

Catharine rotten

Barbara Krunkoster

Abraham Krup, carpenter

John Kruteer

James Kubber

Christop'r Kucher, sugar-baker

Philip Kucher, his son

Bernard Kuffer

Wife of Frederick Kuhl

George Kuhn's wife

Jacob Kuhn's wife

John Kuhn's son

Ludwig Kuhn, clerk

Widow Kuhn

Jacob Kuncle's son

Martin Kernotler

George Kurtz

Daniel Kuren, labourer

John Lack's daughter

Lætitia ———

Daniel Lafferty and child, fr.

Matthew Lafferty's child

John Lambback, labourer

——— Lammoron's child

Arch. Lamont's wife, and chil-
drenMrs. Lamont, child, and jour-
neyman

Elizabeth Lancaster

Wife and child of Joseph Lan-
caster, labourer, Eng.

Joseph Landre, labourer

Margaret Landrefs

Nancy Lane

Mrs. Lane

Margaret Lang

Edward Langman

Huson Langstroth, paper-maker

Jacob Lanreshlag

Andrew Lapp and wife

Laurence Lapp, baker

Michael Lapp, baker, and wife

James Lapsley, steward to the
British ambassador

—— Lapsley's wife & daughter

—— Lapsley, shoemaker

James Lapsley, schoolmaster,
and daughter Elizabeth

Patrick Larken, clerk

Ralph Larremore's wife

Mary Lasher

Patrick Lasky

Frederic Lunderbruns, surgeon-
barberJacob Louterman's wife and
two sons

George Lautinslager's sister

Jacob Lauderliver, shoemaker

Margaret Lauderliver

Frederic Lauman

Aaron S. Laurence, clerk, and
wifeAlexander Lawrence, sen. mer-
chantAlexander Lawrence, jun. mer-
chant

Archibald Lawrence's child	Jonathan, son of Mordecai Lew-
Charles Lawrence	is, merchant
Cherry Lawrence's wife	Isaac Lewis, tailor and wife
Christopher Lawrence	Lydia Lewis, widow
Jacob Lawrence's two children	Maria Lewis, mulatto
John Lawrence's wife	Mary Lewis
Joseph Laurence, apprentice	Michael Lewis's son
Rachel Lawrence	William Lewis, hairdresser
Sarah Lawrence	George Lex, butcher
Thomas Lea, merchant	Jacob Lex's child
J. T. Lea, son of do.	Widow Leybrandt
Thomas Leach, cabinet-maker	Christian Lickett
Margaret Leake, mantua-maker	Robert Lidler
Widow Lear's child	Peter Ligert
John Lebering's wife	Samuel Lilly, sailor
Paul Leck, labourer	John Limeburner's child
Francis J. Leetor	Mary Lindall
Ann Lee	Ruth Lindill
George Lee, apprentice	Thomas Lindall, carter
Joseph Lee, wife, and son Geo.	Elizabeth Lindsay
Mary Lee	Hester Lindsay
Thomas, son of Duncan Leech	Mary Lindsay
George Lees, tailor, wife, three	Susannah Lindsay
children, and two other per-	Philip Linion, bottler
sons (names unknown)	George Linkinson, labourer
John Lees, tailor	Elizabeth Linkfelt
Margaret Lees	Margaret Linn, Scotland
Joseph Le Feore	Neal Linn
William Lehman's wife	William Linnar, porter
Doctor John Leibert, junior	Wm. Linton, wife and sister
Mic. Leibrand, breeches-maker	Widow Lintz
Mathias Leigh, labourer	Hannah Lisburn, widow
Michael Leigh	Miss — Lislfer
Robert Leigh	James Lisper
John Leighy's child	Joseph Lispar
Andrew Leinaw, fadler	Catharine List
Samuel Leller	William Lethworth's child
James Lenox, apprentice	John Littman, son, & daughter
Abner Leonard	Catharine Lloyd
Sarah Leonard	Daniel Lloyd, apprentice
Francis Leshner, coach-maker	William Lloyd
Francis Leshner, tavern-keeper	Wood Lloyd, tilor
and servant girl	Mary Lobdell
Philip Leshner's wife	Samuel Lobdell, carpenter
—— Letzinger's wife	John Lob's child
George Letzinger's wife	Elizabeth Locke, widow
Andrew Letton, shoemaker	—— Loeffler's wife
John Letton	John Loh, and daughter
Moses Levy's girl	William Lohman, rope-maker
Thomas Levy's wife	Wife of Peter Lohra, broker
—— Lewis's child	Ralph Loimer, sailor
Catharine Lewis	Patrick Lollar's boy

Herman Jos. Lombaert, mer.	Robert M'Bay
Frederic Long	John M'Cabe, hairdresser
John Long, labourer, & son	Alice M'Cabin's wife
Richard Long, apprentice	Jenny M'Call
William Long, joiner	Daniel M'Calla's child
Joseph Lopez, servant to the	John M'Care
Spanish ambassador	Archibald M'Carey
Hannah Lorton, servant	William M'Carty, soapboiler
Abraham Lott, merchant	David M'Crea
— Louis, Fr.	James M'Claskie
Elizabeth Lovett	Widow M'Clatchee's 2 children
George Lovett's son	John M'Cleland
John Lowden, ferryman	John M'Cleuane
Rebecca Lowden	Andrew M'Clure
Thomas Lowden's wife	Daniel M'Clia, rope-maker
James Lowne	Alexander M'Cord
Edward Lowder	Eugenia M'Cordy
Sarah Lowder	Cornelius M'Cormick
William Lowman	Margaret, daughter of Henry
Agnes Lownes	M'Cormick
Ed. Lowry, labourer, & wife	Thomas M'Cormick, merchant
Hester Lucas	Archibald M'Cowen
Christopher Luckarts, carter,	John M'Coy
and wife	Ann Coy
John Martin Ludwig, butcher	Jonathan M'Cready
Thomas Ludwig	John M'Cready
Robert Lumfden, corder	James M'Creary
George Luntz's daughter	Margaret M'Crever
Lewis H. Luring, wife, & child	Catharine M'Croskie
Widow Luring	Eleanor M'Croskie, widow
Jacob Lufely, labourer	Elizabeth M'Cullen
Elizabeth Lushinger	Sarah M'Curdy
William Lushworm, labourer	Deborah M'Curtain
Catharine Lutz, Germ.	Thomas M'Curtain, school-
Christian Lutz's child	master, and wife
Ann Lyland	James M'Cutcheon
Benjamin Lyndall's child	Daniel M'Daniel
John Lynn, physician, of New	James M'Daniel, shoemaker
England	Daniel M'Darrel, aged 80
Mary Lynn	Martin M'Dermot, grocer
Mrs. — Lynn	Ann M'Donald, a child
Mary Lyons	Alexander M'Donald, labourer
Michael Lyons, sailor	Child of Donald M'Donald,
Philip Maad, labourer	painter
Jacob Macker's child	Elizabeth M'Donald
Peter Mack's wife	James M'Donald, shoemaker
John Maidseaw	John M'Donald, labourer
Daniel M'Allister	John M'Donald's child
James M'Allister, labourer	Mary M'Donald
Alexander M'Alpin, carpenter	William M'Donald, hatter
Walter M'Alpin, book-binder	Hugh M'Dougal, labourer
Daniel M'Arthur's child	William M'Dougal, tobacconist
Elizabeth M'Bay	Mrs. M'Dowel

Wm. M'Dowel, tavern-keeper
 Wm. M'Dowel
 Edw. M'Echan, bricklayer, Jr.
 Wm. M'Elvee, labourer
 John M'Ewing, stone-cutter
 Enos M'Faden, labourer
 James M'Faden's wife
 Mary M'Faden
 Ann M'Farben
 Peter M'Garvey and wife
 Edward M'Gechan
 Helen M'Gechan and child
 Margaret M'Gechan
 Mary M'Gee
 Edward M'Gill, drayman
 Mary M'Gill
 Wm. M'Gill, school-master
 Ann M'Ginley, housewife
 Philip M'Ginnes's wife
 John M'Glathery, a young man
 Wm. M'Glochlin
 Thomas M'Goldrick
 John M'Gontis's child
 John M'Gowan
 Joseph M'Gowan, carpenter
 Wm. M'Gowan
 Barney M'Gran, labourer
 Daniel M'Grath, porter
 John M'Grath
 Mich. M'Grath
 James M'Graw
 John M'Graw, sailor
 Barney M'Green
 ——— M'Griegle
 Ann M'Gregor
 John M'Gregor's child
 Nancy M'Grotty
 James M'Guillen
 James M'Guire
 Mary M'Guire, widow
 Peter M'Guire
 William M'Guire
 John M'Hagan
 John M'Illroy
 Andrew M'Intire, joiner
 Elizabeth M'Intosh
 Laughlin M'Intosh
 Edward M'Kegan
 ——— M'Kegan, bricklayer
 Anthony M'Kennely
 Elizabeth M'Kenzie
 Mary M'Kenzie, housewife
 Murdock M'Kenzie
 John M'Keon
 William M'Key, apprentice
 Daniel M' e, sailor
 Margaret M'Kigham
 Isaac M'Kinby
 Hugh M'Kinley
 Mrs. M'Kinley
 Isaac M'Kinley, hatter
 John M'Knall
 Alexander M'Lane
 Daniel M'Lane
 Jane M'Lane
 ——— M'Lane, a stranger
 John M'Lane's wife and two children
 Roger M'Lane
 William M'Lane, sailor
 Ann M'Laughlin
 Giles M'Laughlin
 John M'Laughlin
 John M'Laughlin's wife
 John M'Laughlin, merchant
 Margaret, M'Laughlin and child
 Patrick M'Laughlin's son
 William M'Laughlin, labourer
 Wm. M'Laughlin, shoemaker
 Agnes M'Lean
 Elizabeth M'Lean
 Jane M'Lean
 John M'Lean, inspector
 Joseph M'Lean, tailor
 Martin M'Lean
 Samuel M'Lean, shipwright
 Archibald M'Leary, labourer
 Joseph M'Lee
 Mary M'Lenahan
 Angus M'Leod's child
 Daniel M'Leod's wife
 Dougal M'Leod, labourer
 John M'Leod
 Malcolm M'Leod, labourer
 Mary M'Leod
 William M'Leod and daughter
 Mary M'Liuny
 Hugh M'Mann
 Philip M'Mannus, blacksmith
 James M'Manyman, nailor, and wife
 Mary M'Manyman
 John M'Manyman
 Joseph M'Matlock, carpenter
 Mary M'Michael, widow
 Catharine M'Mullen
 Neil M'Mullen

Francis M'Murren
 John M'Nab, shipwright
 John M'Nair, clerk
 James M'Namara
 Gordon M'Neal, sailor
 John M'Neal, tailor
 Mary M'Neal
 John M'Near, apprentice
 Felix M'Quid's wife
 James M'Quillon, labourer
 Sarah M'Rain
 Milby M'Raper
 Hugh M'Swaine and wife
 James Mabey
 — Mack, labourer
 Sarah Mack
 Elizabeth Madan
 John Madan, shoemaker
 Patrick Madan's wife
 Leonard Madelen
 Benjamin Mager, apprentice
 Helena Mageniz
 David Magner, carpenter
 Michael Magraw, servant
 Francis Major
 John Maitland
 John Maloney
 Catharine, widow of capt. John
 Molowney
 John Mannefield, joiner
 Mary Mannefield
 Mrs. Mann
 William Mann, tailor
 Charles Manson
 Peter Marclay, cooper
 Susannah Mareday, widow
 Philip Mareland
 Francis Marey
 Laurence Marey, perfumer
 John Baptiste Maris
 John Mark, shopkeeper
 Peter Marker, butcher
 John Maronee, apprentice
 Capt. James Marsh and brother
 Curtis Marshall
 Francis Marshall, bricklayer
 Joseph Marshall, shoemaker
 Joseph Marson
 Philip Martan
 James Martin's son
 John Martin, saddler
 John Martin's son
 Sarah Martin, servant
 Judah Masara
 Thomas Masara

Abraham C. Mason, merchant
 Arabella Mason
 John Mason
 Joshua Mason, blacksmith
 Margaret Mason, Æt. 80
 Richard Mason, engine-maker
 — Masi
 Samuel Masley
 Anne Mastett
 J. Masters's wife and 3 children
 John Maufe's wife and child
 Ed. Mathias, wife, & daughter
 Elizabeth Maxfield
 John Maxfield, labourer
 Stephen Maxfield's wife
 Margaret Maxwell
 Adam May's child
 Capt. Mead's wife & daughter
 Matthias Meeker, clerk
 Gotlieb Meineke, labourer
 John Meminger
 Gotlieb Menigung, rope-maker
 John Mentz, a lad
 Ludwig Meo, of Amsterdam
 Mary Mercer, widow
 Joseph Mercier, and wife Ann
 John Merck, store-keeper
 Peter Merchel, butcher
 Evan Meredith's wife Susanna
 Samuel Merlan, merchant
 Jos. Merlon, bridle-bit-cutter
 Peter Merlon
 Miles Mervin, school-master, &
 wife
 John Mesner's wife
 Barbara Mettelbury
 Adam Meyers's daughter
 Henry Meyers's apprentice
 John Meyers's child
 Peter Meyer, cartier, and wife
 Sebastian Meyer, baker
 Thomas Meyer's wife, & daug.
 Peter Miercken, sugar-refiner,
 — Miers, wife and servant
 Sarah Middleton, sen. widow
 Sarah Middleton, jun. spinster
 Sarah Mifflin } children of
 Hester Mifflin } Charles
 Thomas Miller's son Joseph
 Andreas Miller's child
 Anne Miller
 Arthur Miller's child
 Catharine Miller, widow
 Charles Miller
 Christian Miller, porter

- Christo. Miller, brush-maker
 Dorothy Miller
 George Miller, labourer
 Hannah Miller
 Henry Miller
 James Miller's wife and two children
 John Miller and child
 Captain John Miller's widow
 John Miller, carpenter
 John Miller, carter
 John Miller, clerk
 John Miller, labourer
 Isaac Miller, merchant
 Margaret Miller
 Mary Miller
 Michael Miller, sen. shoemaker
 Michael Miller's daughter
 Richard Miller, student of law
 Sufannah Miller
 Widow Miller
 William Miller, shoe-maker
 Wife and child of Mr. Miller, rigger
 Mary Millington
 Philip Milligan's wife
 Elizabeth Mills
 Thomas Mills
 Walter Mills, shoemaker
 Edward Milner's wife & servant
 Christian Minehart, sugar-baker
 William Miner, servant
 William Minor
 Charles Minster, labourer
 John Mintz
 Elizabeth Miscamp
 Elizabeth Mitchell
 Jacob Mitchell's child
 Mary Mitchell
 Mary Mittinton
 Veronia Mittman
 Jacob Mirwan, and 3 children
 William Modick's child
 James Moffat, tailor
 Rebecca Moffat
 Rob't Moffat, waterman, wife and child
 Catharine Molliner
 George Moir
 James Mollineux, and daugh.
 John Mollineux's 2 children
 Francis Monday
 John Monday
 Mary Monday
- Elizabeth Montgomery
 Child of John Montgomery, weaver
 John Montgomery's 3 children
 Dorothy Mood
 Robert Moody, bricklayer
 Mary Mooney
 Ann Moore
 Caroline, daughter of Thomas L. Moore
 David Moore
 Fanny Moore, servant, erm
 George Moore
 Major James Moore, livery-stable-keeper
 Jane Moore
 John Moore, painter, and child
 Samuel Moore, blacksmith
 Thomas Moore's child
 Widow Moore
 Wm. Moore and two children
 John Moore
 Joseph Mordeck, labourer
 Eleanor Morgan, washerwoman
 Hannah Morgan
 Jacob Morgan, merchant
 John Morgan, jun.
 John Morgan's child
 Mary Morgan
 Robert Morphet
 Ann Morris
 Anthony P. Morris, china-merchant
 Brooke Morris
 George Morris, gardener
 John Morris, clerk
 John Morris, physician, and wife
 John Morris's child
 Luke Morris, Et. 87
 Martha Morris
 Mary Morris
 Richard B. Morris
 Samuel W. Morris, apprentice
 Samuel Morris, cooper
 William Morris
 Alexander Morison, storekeeper
 John Morison, copper-smith
 Wife and child of John Morison, labourer
 John Morison's daughter
 Isabella Morison
 Mary Morison's child
 — Morison, labourer, Scotl.

- Widow Morrison's child
 William Morrison
 John Morrow, jun. gunsmith
 Mrs. ——— Morrow
 Rosina Morrow
 Alexander Mortimer, gardener
 Deborah Morton
 John Morton and apprentice
 Christian Moser
 Mary Moss
 Marquis Monbrun
 Philip Mountree, brewer
 Wife of Nicholas Muff, harness-
 maker
 Ann Mullen, mantua-maker
 Catharine Mullen
 Edward Mullen
 James Mullen, hatter
 James Mullen's wife
 John Mullen, chairmaker
 Mary Mullen
 Michael Mullen's two children
 Patrick Mullen
 Robert Mullen, house-carpen-
 ter, and apprentice
 James Mullener, apprentice
 Edmund Mullery, grocer
 James Mumford, blacksmith
 Major Henry Mumford
 Rachel Mumford
 Child of Robert Murdoch, la-
 bourer
 Sarah Murdach
 ——— Murley
 Ann Murphy
 John Murphy, black-smith
 Mary Murphy
 Michael Murphy's daughter
 Richard Murphy
 Susannah Murphy
 Timothy Murphy
 Margaret Murthwaite
 Mary Murthwaite
 Rev. Alexander Murray, D. D.
 Eleanor Murray
 James Murray, shoemaker, Ir.
 Robert Murray's wife and child
 Sarah Murray
 William Murray
 Mrs. ——— Musketts
 Rebecca Musgrove, a stranger
 Widow Mufterholt
 Adam Myers, baker
 Catharine Myers
 Hannah Myers, servant
 Margaret Myers
 Henry Myers, hair-dresser
 John Myers's child
 Margaret Myers
 Michael Myers
 Michael Mynick
 Sophia Mynick
 Adam Myon, labourer
 John Myrietta
 Jac. Myringer, tavern-keeper,
 and wife
 Henry Nagle's mother-in-law
 Mary Nagle
 Hannah Nailor
 John Nailor
 Samuel Napp
 William Nash, baker
 Lewis Nafs, blacksmith
 ——— Navarre
 Thomas Nave's wife
 Thomas Near
 Isiael Nedham, skinner, Engl.
 Robert Neeley, sailer
 Tho. Neeves, carpenter, & wife
 Margaret Neil
 Wife and girl of Andrew Niel-
 son, tavern-keeper
 George Niefs, shoemaker
 Benedict Nesmós, son, & daugh.
 Elizabeth Neman
 Thomas Nemerson
 Timmons Nevil
 Elizabeth New
 Anthony Newingham
 John Newling, a lad
 Elizabeth Newman
 Fred. Newman's wife & child
 Susannah Newman
 Forbes Newton's wife
 Margaret Nibley
 Magnus Nice, oyster-man
 Martha Nichols, spinster, *Æt.* 70
 Wm. Nichols, *Æt.* 73
 Mary Nichols, wife of ditto
 Wm. Nichols, wheelwright, and
 wife
 Thomas Nicholson, joiner
 John Nick
 Augustus Niel
 Jane, daughter of Wm. Niles
 Elizabeth Noble
 Catharine Nodler
 Anthony Noll, ropemaker

- Fred. Noltzenius, school-master
 Cathar. Norley, wash-woman
 Joseph Norman's wife
 Wife of Adam Norris, huckster
 Abigail North
 Colonel North's wife
 Joseph North's child
 George Norton's child
 Sarah Norton, servant
 Sarah Norton, widow
 Francis Nugne
 Wm. Nunn
 Christiana Oatenheimer, Germ.
 Peter Oatenheimer's wife, Ger.
 Phil. Oatenheimer's wife, Germ.
 Daniel Offley, anchor-smith
 Bridget O'Bryant, Ir.
 James O'Bryant, carpenter, Ir.
 Dennis O'Connell
 John O'Dare
 John O'Donald
 Mary O'Donald
 ——— O'Dolph, a butcher
 Charles Ogden's wife
 Joseph Ogilby's wife
 Edward O'Hara, clerk
 Elizabeth O'Hara, housewife
 Thomas O'Hara, clerk
 Ann Oiler, *Æt.* 77
 Cornelius O'Leary
 Humphrey O'Leary
 Henry O'Niel, labourer, Ir.
 Catharine O'Niel
 John Onger's wife
 Edward Orange, blacksmith
 Michael O'Rourke's wife
 Robert Orr, Ir.
 Wife of Nich. Otway, nailor, Ir.
 John Osborn
 Wm. Osborn, steward to the
 President
 Hannah Osgood
 Sarah A. Otis
 Thomas Owner, carpenter
 George Paek
 Hannah Packman
 Wife of John Packworth, shoe-
 maker, Eng.
 — Page's child
 William Paine
 Jacob Painter, apprentice
 Charles Palmer, house-car-
 penter, and his two sisters,
 viz. Tacy Palmer, and
 Rebecca Palmer
- Aaron Palmer's child
 Elihu Palmer's wife
 Hannah, wife of Samuel Palmer
 Penelope Palmer
 Samuel Palmer, ship-wright
 Thomas Palmer, shipwright
 Thomas Palmer's two children
 Sarah Palling
 Martha Pallock
 William Parham's wife & child
 Wm. Parham, jun. carpenter
 John Park
 Ann Parker, servant
 George Parker
 John Parker, shoe-maker
 John Parker, carpenter, and
 child, Ir.
 Joseph Pilmore Parker
 Mat. Parker, tailor, and wife
 Wife of Samuel Parker, brass-
 founder
 John Parkhill
 Honora Parkinson
 Eleanor Parks
 James Park's wife
 John Park's brother
 Mary Parks
 Wife of Matthias Parks, linen-
 draper
 Edward, and Isaac Parrish, jun.
 sons of Isaac Parrish, hatter
 John Partkill, whitesmith, Ir.
 Daniel Parvin
 Catharine Patch and child
 John Patch
 Andrew Patterson, carpenter
 Edward Patterson
 Richard Patterson
 Sarah Patterson
 Samuel Patterson's child
 Jas. Pattison, student of physio
 Robert Patton, bookbinder
 George Paul, tailor
 Peter Paul's son
 Robert Paul's wife
 Sydney Paul, widow
 John Pea
 James Peale's two children
 James Pearce
 John Pearce
 Jos. Pearson, heelmaker, & wife
 Widow of Wm. Pearson
 Sarah Pearce
 Ann Peckworth
 Andrew Peddock and daughter

- Joseph Peddrick's son
 Mary Peiffer
 Vincent M. Pelosi, merchant
 Samuel Pemberton and child
 Doctor John Penington
 Mary Penington, a child
 Alexander Penman, coachmaker
 Mary Penny
 John Pennycook, apprentice
 Amos Penquoite
 Phoebe Penquoite
 Jemima Penrose, servant
 Hannah Penton
 Isaac Penton, farmer, and wife
 Samuel Penn, baker
 Joseph Pennel
 Ann Pepper
 Mary Pepper, layer out of the
 dead
 Foulard Perdue's daughter
 Mary Perdue
 Sarah Perkins
 Mary Perry's child
 Wm. Perry
 — Perry, shoemaker, Jr.
 Jac. Peters, baker, & wife Sarah
 John Peters, sen. biscuit-baker
 John Peters, junior, tutor
 Philip Peters, distiller, & wife
 Ruth Peters
 Thomas Pew
 Charlotte Petit
 Edward Peyton's wife
 Stephen Peyton's child
 Son of John Pheiffer, cooper
 Wm. Phager, tailor
 Dr. Fred. Phile, naval-officer
 Jeremiah Philemon, barber
 Widow Philemon
 Andrew Philips's child
 Geo. A. Philips, & son, merchant
 — Philips
 Mrs. hilips
 Philip Phile, musician
 John Physick, porter
 James Pickering, shoemaker
 James Pickering, tailor
 James Pickering, store-keeper
 Son of Timothy Pickering
 Christian Pierce, cooper
 James Pierce, coach-maker
 John Pierce, ship-carpenter,
 and wife
 John Pierce's daughter Anne
 — Piercy, potter
 John Pircy, apprentice
 Mary Piercy, apprentice
 — Pierre, 2 of the same
 name, bakers
 Mary Pierfon
 Anne Pigot
 Lewis Pignol, clerk
 Benjamin Pike, and wife
 James Pike
 John Pilliger, cooper
 Charles Pine, stocking-weaver
 Eleanor Piper
 George Piper, tailor, and wife
 John Piper, cooper
 Benjamin Pitfield
 Anna Plaff
 Jeremiah Plan
 John Plankinhorn, labourer
 Henry Plates, baker, Germ.
 Jacob Plucker and child
 Barbara Poagnet
 Hen. Petterman's sister-in-law
 Sarah Pollard
 Catharine Poop, Germ.
 Mary Poor
 George Pope
 Margaret Porkenbine, Eliza
 her daughter, and a child
 Philip Port, labourer
 Charles Porter
 John Porter's son and daugh-
 ter, and two servant girls
 Rich. Porter, tallow-chandler
 Thomas Porter, labourer
 Andrew Pottenstein's wife
 Mrs. — Potter
 Edmond, son of Edmond Potter
 Mary Potts
 Benjamin Poultney, merchant,
 wife and daughter
 Elizabeth Pouse
 Samuel Powel, speaker of the
 senate, and servant
 Francis Powers, labourer, Ger.
 Isaac Powershon
 Mr. Prifflet
 — Pragers, merchant
 Henry Pratt, wife, and child
 James Pratt's wife
 Mary Pratt

John Preal
 Barbara Preston, Germ.
 Wife and 3 children of Wm.
 Preston, brush-maker
 John Price
 Teney Price
 Thomas Price
 Robert Priestley, whitesmith
 Susannah Prince, spinster
 Stephen Prinsling
 Isabella Provost
 Joseph Pruett, tailor
 Thomas Pugh
 Francis Pugley
 John Puracier
 Mary Purde
 George Purdy, tailor
 Wm. Purvis's wife
 Wm. Pusey's daughter Eliza.
 Qua, a negro
 Phillis Quando
 Catharine Quigley
 James Quigly, carpenter, and
 child
 John Quilman, servant
 Gascoigne Raby and wife
 Rachel, a black girl
 Christian Bach's daughter
 Geo. C. Rainholdt & daughter
 John Rain's child
 George Rainsford
 Christopher Rakestraw
 Sarah Rakestraw's child
 Catharine Ralph's child
 William Ralston, merchant, and
 son John
 Mr. Ralston
 Thomas Rambant, carpenter
 Child of Archibald Randall,
 ship-carpenter
 Thomas Randall's child
 John Randolph, tobacconist
 Ann Rankin
 Elizabeth Rankin
 John Rankin
 Margaret Rankin
 Hannah Rapp
 Eliza Rarich, widow, and daugh-
 ter Sarah
 Sarah Razor, Æt. 22
 John Ratler, porter
 Elizabeth Rauch

Jacob Ravalie, labourer
 John Reach's widow
 John Ready
 Michael Ready
 Maria Read
 John Reap, shoemaker
 Jonathan Reas
 Jacob Reckther, labourer
 Sarah Reddick
 Francis Redman's wife, and a
 lodger, name unknown
 Jacob Reece, jun.
 Mary Reece
 John Reedle, tailor, and daugh-
 ter Sarah
 Casper Reel, baker
 Edward Rees, joiner
 Jacob Rees's wife, daughter &
 son
 Mr. Reffert's child
 George Reh
 Alexander Reid
 Andrew Reid, bricklayer
 Ann Reid
 George Reid and wife
 Henry Reid, merchant
 James Reid, silk-dyer
 James Reid, Æt. 75, and daugh-
 ter Sarah
 Margaret Reid
 Mary Reid
 Rebecca Reid, widow
 Samuel Reid's wife
 William Reid's child
 John Reidy's child
 James Reily, servant
 Maria Reily
 George Reigner, tobacconist
 Widow Reigner, his mother
 George Reily
 John Reinick, brickmaker
 John Reinick, baker
 Lewis Reifele, butcher
 George Refer
 Nancy Reiter
 Jacob Relchner
 John Reller
 Joannes Relwicz
 Aselae Remer
 Anthony Renard
 Jane Renny
 — Renvalt
 Widow Resle

Christian Reting's child
 Christian Rettig
 Ludwig Reuth's wife
 Adam Revely
 George Rex
 Christopher Rexrold, appren-
 tice
 James Reynolds's wife
 John Reynolds
 Mary Reynolds
 Joseph Ribaux's child
 Catharine Rice
 George Rice's child
 John Rice, labourer
 Lawrence Rice
 William Rice
 Charlotte Richards
 Daniel Richards, lumber-mer-
 chant
 Daniel Richards's son
 Eliza Richards
 John Richards
 Mrs. — Richards
 William Richards, butcher
 Samuel Richards's wife
 Steel Richards, shoemaker
 Barbara Richardson, house-wife
 Barnabas Richardson
 Elizabeth Richardson
 George Richardson's wife
 John Richardson
 Joseph Richardson, jun.
 Lucy Richardson
 Rebecca Richardson
 Thomas Richardson
 William Richardson's child
 George Richner, tobacconist
 Gotlieb Richter, labourer
 Jacob Richter
 George Riddle
 James Riddle and wife
 John Ridge, jun.
 Mary Ridge, milliner
 John Ridgway
 Frederic Reib, wheelwright
 John Rieb
 Leonard Riebscher's child
 Casper Riehl, labourer
 John Riehl's daughter
 George Rife's child
 George Riley, baker
 Mary Riley
 Jacob Rilt, shoemaker
 John Rilt, lawyer

Frederic Rine, labourer
 James Ringland
 George Rinhard
 Conrad Rink, shoemaker
 Elizabeth Riply
 Mary Riply
 Alexander Ritchie's wife
 John Ritchie
 Mary Ritchie
 Mr. — Rutter's daughter
 John Roach's wife & 2 children
 Morris Roach, hostler
 John Robeau
 Jacob Roberdeau, printer
 Robert —, a sailor
 Aaron Roberts
 Ann Roberts
 Charles Roberts
 Mrs. — Roberts, house-wife
 Oliver Roberts
 Rebecca Roberts
 Robert Roberts, late of Merion
 Thomas Roberts, labourer
 Thomas Roberts, silversmith
 William Roberts
 Joseph Robertson, carpenter
 Letitia, daughter of Daniel
 Robins
 Susannah Robins
 Abraham Robinson
 James Robinson, carpenter, Jr.
 James Robinson's child
 Jane Robinson, widow
 John Robinson, blacksmith
 John C. Robinson's servant
 Joseph Robinson
 Judge Robinson's young man
 Mary Robinson
 Robert Robinson, shoemaker
 Sarah Robinson
 Thomas Robinson, weaver
 William Robinson, bricklayer
 — Rochbaud, Fr.
 Mary Rock
 Jacob Rodell
 Elizabeth Roderfield, widow
 Philip Roderfield
 Nicholas Roderwalter's daugh.
 Sarah Rodwan, of R. Island
 Benjamin Rogers's child
 Gilbert Rogers, and child
 John Rogers, corder
 Margaret Rogers
 Hannah, wife of the rev. Wm.
 Rogers

John Rohr's daughter	Jacob Sawyer, baker
John Roman, currier	Wife and daughter of dr. Benjamin Say
Elizabeth Roney, servant	Leonard Sayer's wife
Magdalen Roone	Matthias Saylor, painter, wife, and sister
Susannah Roring	John Scantling, porter
Hugh Rofs, blacksmith, wife, and son	Jonathan Scantling
John Rofs	Mary Schaff
Wm. Rost, shoemaker	Adam Schaffer, labourer
Mary Rotherwaler	George Schaffer, cooper
Jacob Rix Rott, a lad	Jacob Schaffer
Rosina Rott, a servant	Widow Scheiffells
Henry Rouris's daughter	Christiana Schieff's girl
Elizabeth Roush	George Schmidt
James Rowan, store-keeper	George Schmidt's child
John Rowe, carpenter	Henry Schmidt, and wife
John Rowe	John Schmidt
Barbara Ruber	Margaret Schmidt
Catharine Ruckhard	George Schneider, carpenter
John Rudolph	John Schreier, and wife
John Rugan's daughter	Frederic Schreiner's daughter
John Rugers's	John Schreminger
Frederic Ruhl's son	Ann Schrider
George Ruhl's son	John Schriek
John Ruleford, labourer	John Schrier, shoemaker, and wife
Jacob Rump's child	Martin Schrier
Rosina Runkel	Thomas Schriever, blacksmith
Leonard Rush, shoemaker	John Schultz, labourer
Mary Rush, widow	John Schwaab, shoemaker
Win. Rush's child	Lawrence Schwaab, shoemaker
Thomas Russel, sailor	Adam Schwaadt
Leonard Rust, tailor	Captain Schwartz, Denmark
Wm. Rutherford	Elizabeth Schlader
Jacob Rutter	Aaron Scott
Margaret Rutter	Andrew Scott
Samuel Rutter's 2 children	Ann Scott
Lucy Ryan	Benjamin Scott
Mr. ——— Ryan	Henry Scott, labourer, & wife
Saberne, Fr.	John Scott, tailor, and wife
5 Sailors, (names unknown)	Margaret Scott
Abraham Salter	Mary Scott
Isaac Samms	—— Scott, clerk
Sampson ———, a negro man	Joseph Scull
Mary Sampson	Frederick Seaford, joiner
John Sanders, button maker	Francis Seamore
Sarah, a young woman	Christo. Search, wheelwright
John Sattersfield's wife	Jacob Sears, blacksmith, and child
Elizabeth Saub	David Seaven
Frederic Sauber	Martin Sechole, school-master
—— Saubier's wife	
Robert Saubiers, blacksmith	
Philip Sauerman, shoemaker, and wife	

Paulus Seegift, weaver
Henry Seen's child
Jacob Seger, baker
Jacob Seiffer's daughter
— Sein's wife

Michael Seip, tailor
Widow Seitz's daughter
James Sekwire
Jacob Seller, tailor, and wife
Joseph Sellers, watch-maker,
Wm. & Sufanna, sons & daughter of Wm. Sellers, printer
Wife of Henry Semler, shoemaker

Jona. D. Sergeant, attorney
— Sergeois
Francis Serres, stay-maker, Fr.
Wife of Benja. Servant, sailor
7 Servants, (names unknown)
Isabella Service
Ann Sewell

Catharine Sexton
Conrard Seybert's wife
Christiana Seyfert
Elizabeth Shabby, widow
Widow Shaff's child
Adam Shaffer, porter
Barney Shaffer's child
Francis Shaffner's wife
John Shakespeare
Martha Shakespeare
Stephen Shakespeare, weaver
Dorothy Shall
Bernard Shamo's wife
James Shankling
Henry Shara

Anthony Sharp, tailor
John Sharp's child
John Sharp, and daughter
Nehemiah Sharp, tailor
Mr. — Shaeffocker
Henry Shaw, and wife
Henry Shaw ware-house man
Henry Shawster's daughter
Henrick Shear, tailor
Elizabeth Shearman
John Shearwood
Daniel Sheegan
Henry Sheerer
Wm. Sheets, labourer
Adam Shellbecker, shoemaker
Frederic Sheller, blacksmith
Jacob Sheniger

George Shepherd
Jacob Shepherd's child
Robert Shepherd, shop-keeper
Wilhelmina, daughter of Wm. Sheperd

John Sherb, baker
Elizabeth Sherman
Abraham Sheridan's child
Wm. Sheridan, & daughter
John Sherwood, carpenter, and wife

Sallows Shewell's wife
Juliana Shewelly, widow
James Shillingsford
Richard Shilly, hatter
Chriltian Shemblers wife

Jacob Shiney
Margaret Shingle
Amos Shingleton
Bernard Shiphar's wife
Wm. Shipley, grazier
Rebecca Shipping
John Shippey, musician, and child

Matthias Shiltz's sister
Frederic Shneider, stone-cutter and son

Elizabeth Shocker
George Shocker, and child
Jacob Shocker, labourer
Matthias Shocker, & mother
Amos Shoemaker
Jonathan Shoemaker, cabinet-maker

Joseph Shoemaker
Mary Shoemaker
Michael Shoemaker, livery-stabler

Samuel Shoemaker, jun. carpenter, from Chelmsgham

Henry Sheffield
Adam Shordy
— Shore, widow

Christopher Short
Mrs. — Short
Matthew Short's child
Henry Shreader
Martin Shriar
John Shriber, butcher
Thomas Shriber
Henry Shrider, baker & wife
Jacob Shrince, comb-maker

- Christopher Shriner, tutor, and wife Elizabeth
 Jacob Shriner,
 Jacob Shriner, jun. skinner
 Nicholas Shriner, skinner
 Philip Shrite, stocking-weaver
 Elizabeth Shubart
 Jacob Shubart, blacksmith
 Jacob Shubert, labourer
 Michael Shubart, distiller, son, and daughter
 Sarah Shubart
 Widow Shuber
 John Shute, baker
 George Sibbald's child
 Baptiste Sicard
 Sarah Sickel
 Catharine Sickson
 Adam Sifert
 Casper Silver, wheelwright, and wife
 Joseph Silves
 Mrs. — Simmonds
 John Simmonds's child
 Wife of John Simmonds, tailor
 John Simpson
 Mary Simpson, widow
 Samuel Simpson
 John Sims
 Wooddrop Sims, merchant
 Elizabeth Singer, widow
 Thomas Singleton's child
 George Sink's child
 John Siper
 Charles Sitz and servant girl
 Elizabeth Sitz
 Henry Skeffold, apprentice
 Richard Skelly
 Rachel Skinner, and daughter Mary
 David Slack
 Miss Slack
 William Slade, store-keeper
 Abraham Slater, currier, Eng.
 Gotlieb Slater's child
 Henrietta Slater
 Michael Sleefman's servant-man
 Frederick Slicker
 Widow Slint's son
 Andrew Smith, labourer
 Ann Smith
 Barbara Smith
 Benjamin Smith, merchant, of Burlington
 Catharine Smith
 Charles Smith's child
 Conrad Smith, farmer, Germ.
 Dr. Smith's wife
 Elizabeth Smith
 George Smith, potter, & child
 Wife of Henry Smith, carpenter
 Henry Smith, labourer, & wife
 James L. Smith, factor of cards
 James Smith, merchant
 James Smith
 Jane Smith and child
 Jesse Smith and child
 John Smith, sen. merchant, his son John, & daughter Sarah
 John Smith, chair-maker
 John Smith, cabinet-maker
 John Smith, labourer, and child
 John Smith, shoemaker
 Lewis Smith
 Margaret Smith, house-wife
 Mary Smith
 Matthew Smith, painter
 Nathan Smith's son
 Rebecca Smith
 Thomas Smith, commissioner of loans
 Thomas Smith, bricklayer, Ir.
 Widow Smith
 William Smith
 Child of William Smith, sea-captain
 Charles Smithfield, tutor
 John Smithson, Ir.
 George Snellbecker
 James Snouder
 Leonard Snouder's mother
 Anna Maria Snyder
 Anthony Snyder and son
 Charles Snyder's wife
 Christian Snyder, farmer
 Gulfer Snyder
 Frederic Snyder, sergeant at arms to the senate of Pennsylvania, and his son George
 George Snyder, baker
 Philip Snyder, coachmaker
 Henry Soden
 Gustavus Soderstrom, sea-captain
 Ann Solander

- John Sommervell, weaver, Ir.
 John and Isabella Sommervell,
 children of John Sommervell,
 cabinet-maker
 Elizabeth Sooks
 Philip Sorter
 Robert Sorter
 Robert Sowerbee, balcksmith
 Philip Sowerman and wife
 John Spalder, plaisterer
 Widow Spatzen
 Townsend Speakman, apothecary
 George Speel's daughter
 Henry Speel, baker, wife, servant man, and woman
 Widow Speel
 Widow Speers
 Eve Spence, servant
 George Spigle's wife
 Charles Spinley
 Sophia Spitzburgh
 Sophia Splitspike
 Margaret Spotts, Germ.
 Rev. James Sproat, D. D.
 Major Sproat and wife
 Nancy Sproat
 York Sprugel
 Andrew Sprowl
 Margaret Sprowl
 Hester Squirmel, Aet. 82
 Richard Stack, bricklayer
 Peter Stackard's wife
 Benjamin Stackhouse
 Susannah Stackhouse
 Thomas Stackhouse
 Hannah Staggs
 Joanna, wife of John Stair
 John Stall, student of medicine
 Joseph Stanbury's son
 William Stancap
 Lucas Stanch
 James Stanford, shoemaker
 William Stanker, tailor
 Margaret, wife of Laurence Stantz
 George Star and child
 Rachel, Lydia, and Sarah,
 daughters of James Starr,
 shoemaker
 William Starkley, labourer,
 wife, and child
 William Starrat
 Frederic William Starrman,
 merchant, and apprentice
 William Statton, hatter
 William St. Clair
 James Steel
 John Steel, carpenter, and two
 children
 John Steel, tavernkeeper
 —Steel, cooper, wife, father,
 and daughter
 Mary Steel
 Stephen Steel's child
 Widow Steel's daughter
 William Steel, shoemaker
 Frederic Steelman, tailor, and
 wife
 William Stein, clerk
 James Steiner, storekeeper
 Nicholas Steiner, labourer
 Casper Steinmitz
 John Steinmitz, cooper, and
 Mary, his mother
 Peter Stenhyfter, last-maker
 Andrew Stenton, a child
 Daniel Stephens, servant, Ir.
 Fanny Stephens
 John Stephens, saddler
 Mrs. Stephens and daughter
 Alfrfield Stephenson
 James Stephenson
 John Stephenson
 Mrs. Stephenson's daughter
 Catharine Sternkarl, servant,
 Germ.
 David Stewart, clerk
 James Stewart
 John Stewart's daughter
 Isaac Stewart
 Samuel Stewart, tailor
 William Stewart, bookbinder,
 Edinburgh
 Wife of Henry Stiles, merchant
 William Stiles, jun. merchant
 William Stiles, sen. stonecutter,
 wife, and son William, Eng.
 Isaac Still, tailor
 Mary Still, servant
 John Stillas, watchmaker
 George Stiller, shoemaker
 John Stillie, watchman
 John Stillwaggon, hatter
 Isaac Stine's child

- Captain Sting
 James Stinton, servant
 Laurence Stintz's widow
 William Stirrets, blacksmith
 George Stocks, hair-dresser and child
 John Stocks, jun.
 — Stocker's child
 Ebenezer Stokes, silver-smith, Eng.
 Elizabeth Stokes, widow
 George Stokes and wife
 James Stokes's son
 John Stokes, bottler
 Richard Stokes's child
 John Stoltz, baker
 William Stone, merchant
 Luke Storch
 Jonathan Stormitz
 James Stinsen, servant, Ir.
 Ebenezer Stotts, apprentice
 Catharine Stouble
 Peter Stounhoufer, servant
 George Stow, turner
 Hannah Stow
 John Stow's widow
 Peter Stroy's daughter
 John Stranger
 Hannah Stratton, a child
 John Stratton, labourer
 Peter Streecheifer
 James Stretcher's wife and child
 John Stricker, clerk
 — Stritten, lace-weaver
 Paul Stromfeltz, mealman, and wife, Germ.
 Captain Strong's daughter
 Lætitia Stroud's child
 William Stroud, plaisterer
 Child of mr. Strutton, rigger
 Andrew Stuart's child
 Adam Stubert, clerk
 George Stubert, apprentice
 Hester Stubert, spinster
 Jacob Stubert, labourer
 Daniel Stubbs, carter
 Peter Stuckard, carpenter, wife and child
 William Stutt, cooper, and wife
 Martha Stutzer
 Anthony Suay
 Christian Sulger, baker
 David Sullivan, storekeeper
 Laura Sullivan
 Catharine Summers
 Edward Summers
 Elizabeth Summers
 — Summers, a young man, from Carolina
 Francis Summers
 Peter Summers, wife and three children
 Jac. Sunnock, labourer, Germ.
 John Sunnock, trunk-maker and apprentice
 Simon Sunnock's wife
 Susannah Supple
 Charles Surtz, currier, and child
 John Sutherland, merchant.
 Emon Sutt, keeper of a boarding house
 Mary Sutton
 Samuel Swaine
 William Swaine
 Mrs. Swaine
 Laurence Swall's wife
 Joseph Swanson's wife
 John Swanwick, ship-carpenter
 Margaret Swanwick
 Christiana Swartz, and two children
 George Swartz, carpenter
 Peter Swartz's son
 Ann Sweeny
 Edward Sweeny, labourer, and child, Ir.
 John Sweeny's child
 Morgan Sweeny, wife, and child
 Jacob Swin
 Mary Swin
 Hugh Swine and wife
 John Swoope
 Penelope Sword
 Edward Swardan
 George Sydes
 Elizabeth Sykes
 Mary Sykes, Æt. 15
 John Syler
 Casper Sylvius, wheelwright
 Widow Sylvius
 Charles Syng, weigh-master and wife
 Mr. Tacker
 David Taggart, carpenter

Sarah Taggart
 Thomas Taggart
 William Taggart
 Elizabeth Tannenberg, sen.
 Elizabeth Tannenberg, jun.
 Sarah Tarcen
 Robert Tate, merchant, Scot.
 Joseph Tatem, tailor
 Eleanor Tave
 Hannah Tave
 Abigail Taylor, widow
 Elizabeth Taylor and child
 George Taylor
 Isaac Taylor, ironseller, wife
 and sister Sarah
 Margaret Taylor, servant
 Richard Taylor's child
 Robert Taylor's wife and child
 Robert Taylor, clerk
 Samuel Taylor, brush-maker,
 and his daughter Mary
 Temperance Taylor
 Thomas Taylor
 Thomas Taylor's child
 William Taylor's wife
 — Teeny, a young man
 John Teim, hair-dresser
 A. Teiffler
 William Teirnan
 Andrew Ten-Eyck
 Helen Terence
 Henry Test, hatter
 John Teteres
 William Tharp, merchant
 John Thatchet's child
 Benjamin Thaw, jun.
 Maria Thaw
 Enoch Thomas, bricklayer, and
 three children
 Hannah Thomas
 James Thomas, ship-carpenter
 John Thomas, tailor
 John Thomas, clerk
 Lewis Thomas, carter, & wife
 Margaret Thomas
 Mary Thomas
 Richard Thomas, brass-founder
 and wife
 Richard Thomas, labourer and
 wife
 Robert Thomas's wife
 Zachariah Thomas

Adam Thompson, a young lad
 Elizabeth Thompson
 Jacob Thompson's child
 John Thompson's wife
 John Thompson, labourer
 Sarah Thompson
 Thomas Thompson's daughter
 Jane, and son John
 Andrew Thomson, blacksmith
 David Thomson, shoemaker
 Wife of James Thomson, inn-
 keeper, at the Indian Queen
 Margaret Thomson, Ir.
 Mary Thomson
 Peter Thomson, sen. scrivener
 Zaccheus Thorn, hatter, and
 wife
 Thomas Thornelly, jun.
 Wife of John Thoruhill, shoe-
 maker
 Jos. Thornhill, house carpenter
 Nicholas Thorniman's child
 George Thornton, currier
 Mary Thornton
 Jacob Thumb, plumber, and Sa-
 fannah, his daughter
 John Thumb's child
 Jacob Tice
 Paul Tiggitz
 Jacob Till
 Frederick Tillman, tailor
 Dean Timmons, tavern-keeper
 William Timmons, apprentice
 Timothy, a black man
 Richard Tinker, drayman
 Richard Tittermary's wife
 Jacob Titty
 Elizabeth Titwood
 Peter Tobo
 Jacob Todyn's wife
 John Todd, sen. teacher, and
 wife
 John Todd, jun. attorney at
 law
 George Togle, shoemaker
 Ann Tollman
 Tom, a negro
 Jacob Tomkins, jun. merchant
 Bartholomew Tool, storekeeper
 Charlotte Tool
 Thomas Topliff, grocer
 — Tourette, France

- John Town
 Mary Town
 Richard Town
 Henry Townsend, a child
 Thomas Townsend, Aet. 69
 Peter Trabar
 Nancy Tracy
 Nelly Trades
 Walter Traquair, stone-cutter
 Elizabeth Traveller
 Henry Traveller, blacksmith
 Frederick Traven, labourer
 Elizabeth Traversé
 Martha Trefé
 Michael Trinker's man-servant
 Fred. Trott's daughter Mary
 Daniel Trotter's child
 William Trotter's wife
 Wm. Truckenmiller, tobacconist
 Richard Trufs, joiner
 Ann Truster
 Richard Truster
 Jacob Tryon, tinman
 Arabella Tudor
 Major Tudor's two daughters
 Sarah Tureau
 Mary Turner
 Peter Turner
 William Turner, baker
 Anthony Turret
 Elizabeth Tylon
 William Ubert
 Jacob Udree, tavern-keeper
 Christian Uhler
 Jacob Ultree, merchant
 Henry Unis
 Peter Uttenberger
 George Utts, labourer, & wife
 — Uvis
 Child of William Valentine
 Matthew Vandegrift
 John Vanderslyce's boy
 Ferdinand Vandigla, shoemaker
 John Vanduser, blacksmith, & child
 Adam Vanhorne, tailor
 Jerem. Vanhorne, board-merchant
 Mr. ——— Vanier's child
 Hannah Vanludner
 Sarah Vanfe
 Wm. Vannemond's child
 Mr. ——— Vansickle
 James Vanuxem's child
 Captain Van Voorhis's child
 Andrew Vanweller's wife
 John Vanummell
 Adam Vass's two children
 Elizabeth Vass
 Captain John Vehall
 Jane Vent
 Conrad Verglas, tailor
 John B. Vernies
 Mary Vessie
 Laurence Vest's wife
 John Vettar
 Peter Vickar
 Elizabeth Vickerly
 Lætitia Vickey, mantua-maker
 Phi. Videll, band box-maker, and wife
 Charlotte Viempft
 Matthew Viempft
 Henry Vierheiler, sawyer and child
 Mrs. ——— Villet
 Christian Villiporey's son
 Jacob Vinckler's wife
 Violet, a black girl
 Frederick Vogel's wife and daughter
 Gotlieb Vogel's daughter
 Jacob Volker
 Catharine Vonweiller
 Elizabeth Wack
 Godfrey Wackfel
 G. Wachsmuth's maid
 James Waddle
 Thomas Wade
 Catharine Wadman
 William Wager
 Ann Wagner
 Christopher Wagner, tailor
 John Wagner
 Widow Wagner
 Peter Wagner's wife, & sister
 Abraham Walders, gunsmith, and child
 Andrew Waldrick's child
 John Wales, and wife
 Andrew Walker's son
 Alexander Walker, and son
 Edward Walker, merchant, of Birmingham
 Emanuel Walker, merchant, wife, and son John

James Walker, a child
 Matthew Walker, clerk
 Ralph Walker's wife
 Richard Walker, labourer
 Robert Walker
 Samuel Walker's wife Eliza.
 William Walker
 William Wall, servant
 Robert Wallace, jun.
 John Wallis, hatter
 Rebecca Wallis
 Richard Waln's child
 Aaron Walton
 Abraham Walton, blacksmith
 Captain Walters and daughter
 Catharine Walters, and child
 Charles Walters, labourer
 George Walters, wife & daugh.
 Jacob Walters, a child
 Jacob Walters's wife
 Jeremiah Walters, mason
 Peter Walters, shoemaker
 Mary Walton
 Samuel Walton's daugh. Sarah
 Publick Calvert Wanescan
 George War's son
 Valentine War, chair-maker
 Jeremiah Ward
 Benjamin Ware, turner
 Wm. Waring, mathematician
 John Warmington
 Teny Warn
 Alice, wife of Swen Warner
 Ephraim Warner, apprentice
 Hezekiah Warner
 Jane Warner, widow
 John Warner, clerk
 Mary Warner
 Magdalene Warner
 Wm. Warnick's wife & child
 Wm. Warnick, jun.
 John Warren
 Isaac Warren, sawyer, wife,
 and son
 Wm. Warren, blacksmith, and
 child
 Wm. Warren, sailor
 Michael Warriman
 Warner Washington, student
 of medicine
 Christopher Waffom, watch-
 man, and child Elizabeth
 Widow Waffom's daughter.

James Watkins, joiner
 Benjamin Watfon
 Wife, and child, of Charles C.
 Watfon, tailor
 Elizabeth Watfon
 Mary Watfon
 Robert Watfon, labourer, and
 son
 Wife of Samuel Watfon's cop-
 persmith
 Thomas Watter's daughter
 Ignatius Watterman's wife
 John Watters's child
 Wife of Nathan Watters, hatter
 Beulah Watters
 Margaret Watts
 James Watts
 Henry Wayland, weaves
 Jane Wayland
 Henry Wealler
 Samuel Weatherby, corder, &
 wife
 Thomas Weatherby
 Samuel Weatherby } sons of
 Joseph Weatherby } ditto
 Benja. Weatherby }
 Adam Weaver, brick-maker
 Andrew Weaver, tailor
 George Weaver, and daughter
 Jacob Weaver, and 2 children
 Wife of John Weaver, painter
 Nathaniel Weaver
 Widow Weaver, and child
 Eleanor Webb
 Elizabeth Webb, widow
 Simon Webb, whitesmith
 Solomon Webb
 Pelatiah Webster's wife
 Elijah Weed, and daughter
 Edward Weir, book-binder
 Charles Weiss
 George Weiss, tailor
 Lewis Weiss's son
 John Weissman, blacksmith
 J. Weissman, chocolate-maker
 Philip Weissman, ditto
 Catharine Weissman
 John Wells, and wife
 Henry Welch's child
 James Welch, servant
 John Welch's child
 Mary Welsh
 Michael Welsh, labourer, Jr.

Miles Welsh's daughter	Jeremiah Wieser, drayman
Peter Welsh	Michael Widner, tailor
Richard Welsh	George Wier
Samuel Welsh	John Wigden, school-master,
Thomas Welsh, tailor, wife and	wife and child
child	Samuel Wigford, hatter
Thomas Welsh	Ann Wight
George West, house carpenter	William Wild
John West, chair-maker	Abel Wiley's wife
John West, apprentice	John Wiley, shoemaker, & sister
Lydia West	Ann Wiley
Margaret West	John Wilkins
William West, bookbinder	Mary Wilkins
William West's wife and son	James Wilkinfon, Jr.
Henry Westler, hair-dresser,	Roderick Wilkinfon
and two children	Catharine Will, servant
Adam Wetherstein, butcher	Charles Williams, grazier
John Wetherstein, skin-dresser	Elizabeth Williams
George Weybel, baker, and wife	James Williams, tailor
George Weyman and child	John Williams and wife
Aaron Wharton, tallow-chandler	John Williams's child
John Wharton	John Williams, coachman
Mary Wharton	Mary, widow of Jos. Williams
Peregrine Wharton, h. carpenter	Thomas Williams, mariner
Nathan Wheeler and wife	Widow Williams
Elizabeth Wheel	Jeremiah Williamfon, sailor
Robert Wily	Margaret Williamfon
Edward White, labourer	Violet Williamfon
Hugh White	Mary Willing
Jacob White, apprentice	Hugh Wills
James White	Ann Wilfon
James White's wife	Charles Wilson, clerk
John White	Elizabeth Wilfon
Maria White	James Wilfon, ferryman
Martha White	James Wilfon
Matthew White	Jenny Wilfon
Solomon White's daughter	John Wilfon, b. carpenter
Charles Whitebread's child	John Wilfon, sailor
James Whitehall's wife Mary	John Wilfon, wheelwright
Joseph Whitehead, clerk, and	John Wilfon, bricklayer
child, Eng.	Capt. John Wilfon
Daniel Whitely's child	Joseph Wilfon's child
Caspar Whiteman	M ^c Calla Wilfon
Catharine Whiteman	Mrs. Wilfon, school-mistress
Jane Whiteoak, Aet. 65	Richard Wilfon, shoemaker
Hannah Whitesides	Roderic Wilfon, sailor
Wm. Whitesides, tea-merchant	Wife of Wm. Wilfon, stationer
John Whitman	William Wilfon's child
Laurence Whitman's child	William Wilfon, sailor
George Wibble, baker, and wife	Dorothy Wilberger
Jacob Wickers, ferryman	Wife and child of Alexander
Abigail Wickham's child	Windsey, sailor

Rev. John Winkhaufe & child	Richard Wright's daughter
John Ludwig Winkler, labourer	Catharine Wrightner
Mary Winkler	Sarah Wrinkle
— Winne, coachmaker	Henry Wurftler, hair-dresser,
Child of Jac. Winnemore, grocer	and child
Frederick Winter, sailor	Widow Wurftler and child
Wife of Jacob Winter, ship-	Widow Wyand's child
carpenter	Child of Wm. Wyat, labourer
Margaret Winter	George Wyner, shoemaker,
Alexander Winthrop's wife	and two children
Daniel Wise, tailor	Thomas Wyner
Hannah, wife of Thos. Wise	William Wynn
Widow Wiseman	John Yates, servant
Benjamin Wistar	Mary Yates, widow
John Witman	Catharine Yeiger
Peter Witteff's son	Margaret Yeoman
Christopher Woelpert's daugh-	George Yopes, apprentice
ter	Michael Yopes, ditto
Elizabeth Wolf, widow	Nelly Yorks
Mary Wolf	Phebe York
Elizabeth Wollard, servant	John Youch, grocer
Andrew Wood, currier	Catharine Young
Catharine Wood	Elizabeth Young
Cornelius Wood's wife	George Young's daughter
Elizabeth Wood	Jacob Young's son
Francis Wood's child	Daughter and son-in-law of Ja-
G. Wood's daughter Rebecca	cob Young, tailor
John Wood, watch-maker	Jacob Young, shoemaker
John Wood, coach-man	James Young and apprentice
Jona. Wood, carter, and wife	Margaret Young
Isaac Wood's child	Mary Young
Leighton Wood's wife	Michael Young and wife
Mary Wood	Nich. Young, labourer, & wife
Thomas Wood, shoemaker	Plumber Young
William Wood	Agnes, wife of William Young,
Washington, son of William	printer
Woodhouse, printer	William Young, apprentice
Joseph Woodman	Christopher Yout's wife
Margaret Woodward	Rebecca Yout
Christian Wool, tailor	Andrew Ysenhood's 2 children
James Worfall, store-keeper	Jane Zagey
Hannah Wrap	Wm. Zane's wife
Jacob Wright, chairmaker	Mary Zentler
Jane Wright	John George Zeyfinger, prin-
Joseph Wright, painter, and	ter
wife	Wm. Zhl
Mary Ann Wright	Tobias Zink's wife
Sufannah Wright	Philip Zwoller

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